Weather
Fine hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 72.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.7 and 71.6.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE AT BUDAPEST TO GUARD DANUBE

Arrival Of Monitors And Patrol Boats Joyfully Greeted By People

BOLSHEVIST TRIED

Jancsik, Red Guard Chief, Given Hearing; Victims' Bodies Found

(*Reuter's Service*)

Budapest, August 16.—Several British monitors and two patrolboats arrived on Friday to watch the Danube shipping. The crews were joyfully greeted by the public.

Bolshevist On Trial

Budapest, August 13.—The preliminary examination of the ex-locksmith Jancsik, commander of the Bolshevist Red Guard, was begun at police headquarters yesterday. The prisoner bore traces of severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians. The room was filled with a crowd of witnesses, who testified, among other things, that three hundred persons had been executed by the prisoner's orders at Dursapentele. Jancsik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevist government.

Victims' Bodies Found

The present chief of police, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that many bodies of victims of the Bolshevists had been fished out of the Danube, including the medical professor Benz.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP STRIKE ENDS; MEN ACCEPT TERMS

Sailors Agree To Conditions Imposed By Government And Return To Work

(*Reuter's Service*)

Melbourne, August 15.—The protracted and costly federal seamen's strike is ended by the men accepting the Government's conditions.

MANY BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING RHINE AREA

Whole Divisions At Time Are Leaving Army Of Occupation For United Kingdom

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cologne, August 17.—The reduction of the British Army of Occupation is proceeding rapidly, whole divisions at a time returning to the United Kingdom.

The British military authorities are permitting soldiers who volunteer to assist in the harvesting at full rates of pay.

BOLSHEVISM OPPOSED BY BRITISH SOCIALIST

Democracy That Is Educated And Organised Urged By Parliament Member

(*Reuter's Service*)

Northampton, August 16.—At the National Socialist Party Conference, Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., urged the development of disciplined, educated and organised democracy capable of carrying out a policy of real democratic reconstruction as the best means of defeating trusts and monopolies.

Mr. Will Thorne was strongly opposed to Bolshevist tendencies.

'RUSSIA' LEAVES YOKOHAMA

The Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services arrived at Yokohama yesterday morning from Vancouver and sailed for Kobe last night. The liner is expected here some time Saturday.

Council Informs Chamber That Action Will Be Taken To Enforce Tax Payments

Chinese Commercial Body's Letter Of Dissent Brings Firm Reply Refusing To Grant Concessions Asked And Expressing Regret At Stand Taken

A further firm statement regarding the collection of the new Municipal rates and the announcement that if payments are not made more radical action will be taken were contained in a letter directed to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday by the acting chairman of the Council in reply to the Chamber's letter of protest, which was reported in yesterday's issue.

The text of the correspondence between the Council and the Chamber of Commerce follows:

"Shanghai, August 16, 1919.

"Dear Sir.—With reference to the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the general Municipal rate, we have read your letter to Mr. Chu on the 13th instant, in which you state that you are, after consultation with your colleagues, authorised to say that, when in future, the Finance Committee of the Council has under consideration proposals to increase the rate, it will welcome the advice of and consult with a representative Chinese Committee.

"The letter was communicated at once to various representatives of Chinese merchants, who, visiting the Chamber, declared that they are not satisfied with the reply, since the fact is that they are not refusing to pay the general Municipal rate, but they request that the Council should observe the privileges enjoyed by the merchants of various foreign countries at Shanghai after fulfilling their duty, but not enjoyed by our Chinese. This is the cause that the Chinese cannot but propose to request the Council to entitle them the privilege of election of Councillors.

"We as the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce beg to address to you that we will appoint four members of our Committee to call upon you in next week to consult with you a justified arrangement, which will result the satisfaction on both sides. When and where the appointed Committee can meet with you we hope you will inform us.

"Again hearing that the Council will collect the rate on next Tuesday, the 19th instant, we beg to inform you that the representatives have not approved to pay. We hope that you will postpone the date of collecting for two weeks, within which the Chamber can consult and arrange the matter with you.

"Yours faithfully,
"Chu Pao-san,
"Chairman.
"L. F. Shen,
"Vice-Chairman.

"Ed. White, Esq.,
"Acting Chairman, Municipal Council."

"Council Room,
"Shanghai, August 19, 1919.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 16 on the subject of the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the general Municipal rate and in reference to the question of Chinese representation on the Council.

"In reply, I have the honor to state that I have nothing to add to my letter to Mr. Chu Lai-fong of August 13, with the exception of an expression of regret on the Council's part that the Chamber should have thought fit to range itself against the Council in supporting the refusal to pay rates. The policy of the Chamber in this matter must inevitably tend to alienate foreign sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese community to a voice in the affairs of the Settlement and it leaves the Council with no alternative but to take immediate action to enforce payment of the rates in all cases where refusal of payment is made upon demand.

"I am, gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"Ed. White,
"Acting Chairman.

"The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce."

According to a Chinese report the following is the letter addressed by the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yang Tcheng, to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

"With reference to the increase of taxes by the Municipal Council, the British Consul, Mr. Herbert Phillips, representing the Consul-General for Great Britain, accompanied by Mr. Ed. White, acting chairman of the Municipal Council, came to our office this morning and stated that in carrying out the decision of the Municipal Council for the increase of taxes, every consideration has been given and it is felt that the payment of the rate as increased by the Chinese residents should no longer be deferred. They also said that any opposition which may come up will be dealt with in accordance with law. They requested that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce be advised to urge the hongs and firms along Nanking Road, to set a good example by making immediate payment.

"As to the proposal of our office to have Chinese representation on the Council, the British Consul expressed his endorsement and also agreed to give us his assistance. Mr. Phillips' statement was also endorsed by Mr. White. They, however, pointed out that these two matters are entirely separate issues and should not be taken up by the Chinese at the same time.

"After discussion, we earnestly asked our visitors to be amicable in their handling the affair and urged them not to be too radical in carrying out the decision.

"Beside sending our departmental head, Mr. S. K. Chen, to explain the interview to your Chamber, this letter is addressed to your esteemed Chamber for your perusal and action."

BRITISH APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON

Sir George Buchanan Will Be Ambassador To Rome; Other Posts Are Filled

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 16.—The Morning Post states Sir George Buchanan has been appointed British Ambassador to Rome; Sir William Tyrrell second in command to Lord Grey at Washington; Mr. W. G. Max Mueller, British Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople; Sir George Clerk, British Minister Plenipotentiary to Czecho-Slovakia; Mr. Theophilus Russel, Minister to Berne.

LORD LEE IS NAMED HEAD OF BRITISH BOARD

Former Member Of Hongkong Volunteers Is President Of Agriculture Body

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 16.—Lord Lee of Fareham, Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers 1889-1890, has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

DR. REINSCH OUTLINES FUTURE WORK IN U. S.

Dr. Tenney To Take Charge Of Legation Pending Arrival Of New American Minister

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, August 19.—Dr. Charles D. Tenney, First Secretary of the American legation at Peking, will take charge of the legation pending the arrival of a new American minister to succeed Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who has resigned and who will leave for the United States about the middle of September.

Dr. Reinsch said he believed it to be of primary importance that Americans familiar with conditions in China should take up the task of interesting Americans at home in China's development and in the opportunities that China has to offer to them. In this way, he said, his work in the United States is cut out for him and he said in his future activities that will be taken up after he has had a rest and a vacation will keep him in close touch with Chinese affairs.

Mrs. Reinsch and the three children are at present in Honolulu where Doctor Reinsch will join them on his way home.

Passengers Seated In World's Biggest Passenger Aeroplane

Passengers in cabin of Goliath.

Passengers seated in the glass-enclosed cabin of the Goliath, the biggest passenger aeroplane ever built, which will ply between Paris and Brussels. The Goliath carries ten passengers and its crew. Weekly trips are make from Paris to Brussels, the aerial fare being 300 francs. The big craft was built by Henry Farman, French aviator and plane manufacturer. The Goliath just now is completing a trip to Dakar from France, having been delayed in crossing the Sahara desert by a storm at Casablanca.

BRITISH CHARGE TOLD HE MUST LEAVE MEXICO

No Reason Given For Action That Has Been Taken By President Carranza

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, August 16.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that President Carranza has ordered Mr. Cummins, the British Charge d'Affairs at Mexico City, to leave the country. No reason is stated.

London, August 18.—Reuter's Agency learns that Mr. H. A. C. Cummins, British Charge de Affaires in Mexico City, has not left the city. Meanwhile the American and French Consuls have protested against President Carranza's order.

American Airmen Held By Bandits For Ransom

Washington, August 18.—Davis and Peterson, two Army airmen, wrote army headquarters in Texas that they were in the hands of Mexican brigands who were holding them up to ransom for $15,000 threatening their deaths unless they received the amount on the 16th.

It is reported that the money has been forwarded in order to save the airmen.

GENERAL LU ENDORSED AS CHEKIANG TUCHUN

Understood Here That He Has Already Been Appointed And Is In Hangchow

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 16.—It is reported that General Li-Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has telegraphed to the Government recommending General Lu Yung-hsiang as Tuchun of Chekiang and General Chi Hsieh-kiang, Commandant of the 6th Division, as Defence Commissioner at Shanghai.

Similar recommendations in favor of General Lu Yung-hsiang have been telegraphed to the Government by Generals Chen Kwan-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, Ni Shih-chung, Tuchun of Anhui, Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, and Wang Chuan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh.

It is understood in Shanghai that General Lu Yung-hsiang has already been appointed Tuchun of Chekiang and it is known that he has already gone to Hangchow.

Austrian Chancellor Back In St. Germain

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—It is announced from St. Germain that Dr. Renner, Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, returned there last night after visiting the ports of Havre and Rouen.

To Complete Work On Bund Reclamation In Next Six Months

Council To Announce Successful Bidder In Gazette Tomorrow; Plans Slightly Changed

Work on the Bund reclamation project will soon start and is to be completed within the next six months, it was learned yesterday. The Municipal Council has accepted the tender and the successful bidder will be announced in the Municipal Gazette tomorrow. The contractor agrees to complete the work in about 20 weeks, it is understood.

The original plans have been altered to allow increased facilities for the landing of passengers from steamships.

The scheme provides for a substantial area along the Bund Foreshore such as will permit the construction, between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII, of a thoroughfare of approximately 120 feet in width laid out so as to provide in addition to the existing roadway a vehicle parking space 18 feet wide, on the outside of which will be a through carriage way 30 feet in width and a 15-foot path for pedestrians.

The lawns will be retained in practically the same form as they now exist but will largely occupy the reclaimed area. It is estimated that the parking space provided will accommodate 250 vehicles. The Council anticipated the approximate cost as Taels 60,000.

Peking Investigating Tsinanfu Executions

General Ma Liang Arrives In Capital In Answer To Summons

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 16.—General Ma Liang, the Mohammedan Garrison Commissioner at Tsinanfu by whose orders a number of men were killed at Tsinanfu, has arrived at Peking. It is understood that he was summoned to Peking to account for these executions.

MOBILISATION IN CITIES IS ORDERED BY KOLCHAK

Call Issued For Men Between Ages Of 18 And 43 Years In Omsk And Irkutsk

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, August 18.—It is reported from Omsk that Admiral Koltchak has ordered the mobilisation of all men between 18 and 43 years of age living in the towns of Omsk and Irkutsk and the surrounding districts.

The local press learns that Ataman Semenoff has prohibited the export of cattle from the Trans-Baikal districts to Manchuria.

GOVERNMENT IS FORMED BY BALTIC PROVINCES

Action Taken On Suggestion Of British Mission; Drive On Red Guards Opens

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 15.—The Times correspondent at Reval, in a message dated the 12th, says that, as the result of suggestions made by the British mission to the Baltic States, a new Russian Government has been formed for the Provinces of Petrograd, Pskoff and Novogorod. The new Government, in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, has recognised the independence of Esthonia.

Is Anti-Bolshevist

Helsingfors, August 12.—A new Russian Northwestern Provisional Government has been formed under Premier Lianzoff. The general complexion of the ministry is moderately revolutionary and socialistic but strongly anti-Bolshevik.

Counter-Offensive Opens

London, August 16.—According to advices from Helsingfors the Northwest Russian army began a counter-offensive on the 18th along the west side of the Narva-Yamburg railway, eighty miles southwest of Petrograd. The movement is developing favorably. Whole battalions of Red Guards have been wiped out, many captured and also much material.

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS WIN DANUBE BRIDGEHEAD

Magyar Garrison Surrenders After River Is Crossed In Surprise Attack

(*Reuter's Service*)

Prague, August 15.—The Czecho-Slovak troops today occupied the bridgehead of Presburg. Crossing the Danube at two points, partly by rafts and partly by a bridge, they silently captured a Magyar picket, whereupon the whole garrison surrendered.

CHIHLI CIVIL GOVERNOR ACTS TO STOP BOYCOTT

Indignation At Proclamation Shown In Demonstrations Held In Tientsin

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 16.—It is understood that Mr. Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, recently issued a proclamation informing the public that any further actions towards boycotting Japanese goods would be severely punished.

Much indignation is said to have been aroused by this proclamation and demonstrations were made at Tientsin yesterday in favor of cancelling the proclamation. Reports received in Peking today state that the excitement has subsided.

TERMS FOR TURKEY ARE TAKEN UP BY COUNCIL AT PARIS

Conference Resumed With Pichon Presiding In Place Of Clemenceau

CHILE IN LEAGUE

Germans Ordered Out Of Northern Provinces In New Note From Foch

ASK ABOUT DANZIG

Berlin Requests Question Of Its Constitution Be Taken Up

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 18.—(via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Inter-Allied Council, which had not met for the last three days, resumed its sittings today. The meeting took place at the Foreign Office, M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, presiding in the absence of M. Clemenceau. The Council began the examination of the conditions to be imposed on Turkey and discussed the news received from Budapest.

The Czech Commission met yesterday afternoon and examined the strike question which is causing the Polish Government concern.

It is announced from Beirut that the Emir Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz has left that port for France to take up his position as chief of the Arab delegation to the Conference.

Chile To Join League

A telegram from Santiago de Chile states that according to official information Chile will officially join the League of Nations next Wednesday.

According to a Zurich message the Berliner Tageblatt states that Marshal Foch has sent a note to the German government demanding the evacuation of the German troops from the territories of Suwalki and Neiny. The note insists on the importance which the Supreme Council attaches to the liberation of these provinces.

Germany Wants Decision On Danzig Constitution

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, August 15.—A German note has been presented to the Versailles Conference requesting that negotiatons shall be begun as speedily as possible on the subject of the new constitution of Danzig and its relationship to Poland.

EARLY PEACE IN CHINA LOOKED FOR IN PEKING

May Grow From Negotiations Between Military Leaders Of North And South

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 16.—It is believed that the negotiations between the North and South will reach an early termination owing to the fact that Marshal Tuan and General Lu Yung-ting have been negotiating independently of the Government.

General Lu is said to control the Military Government at Canton. The question appears to be whether General Lu will decide to allow Southern representatives to meet Mr. Wang Yi-tang and the Northern Delegates or whether he will prefer to continue the negotiations with Marshal Tuan.

In any case, it is believed, the prospects for peace are very good, the two main questions requiring settlement being Parliament and the Constitution.

Dockers At Liverpool Oppose 3-Day Strike

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 16.—The Executive of the Dockers' Union in Liverpool has repudiated the proposed three days' stoppage of work.

NINE MEN PUT ON TRIAL AS BOMB THROWING GANG

Chinese Charged As Members Of Band Which Attempted Extortions From Big Firms

Ten men charged with being members of a gang of extorters and bomb throwers which was active in the Settlements during the months of March, April and May appeared for trial before Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Among the places in which the man believed to be the leader of the gang is accused of having had bombs placed or thrown are the Wing On and Sincere Company stores, the Kiukiang Road theater and two private homes of Chinese.

Mr. Faithfull appeared to prosecute and Mr. J. Em. Lemiere appeared on behalf of two of the accused. Mr. Faithfull stated that the first six accused, including the alleged leader, Dzung Zaung-liang and Mr. Lemiere's two clients, were the most active men in the gang. Their activities came to the attention of the police last June after a demand had been made for $1,000 from a man named Woo Tsaa-ding, living at Kiangyin. He paid no attention to the threatening letters received until a bomb one day blew a hole in the roof of his home. He then received another letter warning him to call at 220 Avenue Joffre and make payment. He came to Shanghai but could find no one at the address named who knew anything of the matter. He notified the French police and later gave aid to the Settlement police which led to the arrests. Having again heard from the gang, known as the "Iron and Blood Society," he deputised a cousin to pretend to carry on negotiations. This man engaged a room on Foochow Road and after inserting a notice in the Sin Wan Pao, as directed to do by the extorters, got into touch with the first six of the accused, who were later arrested. Mr. Faithfull asked that the charges be withdrawn in the case of one of the defendants whom investigation had proved to be guiltless. This was ordered by the court.

Evidence was given by witnesses from the Sincere's and Chief Detective Officer William Armstrong gave evidence regarding the character of the bomb found at this place. The following was the text of the letter directed to Eu Bing, manager of the Sincere store, it being practically the same as that directed to other firms and individuals:

"I beg to inform you our society numbers more than 100 men in Shanghai and we have not enough for expenses. I know you are a charitable man and your company's business is prosperous and well known all over the world so I ask you for a loan of $5,000 and we will give a receipt and return you the money when we get the amount from Canton. I hope you will give a reply within 98 hours in the Se Se Hsin Pao. If you do not take any notice I cannot take any responsibility for trouble at your company in the near future for there are a great number of our members in Shanghai."

The letter was signed with the name Oo Wei-din and chopped with the chop of the "Iron and Blood Society."

The case was adjourned.

PURPOSES ARE STATED OF ANGLO-PERSIAN PACT

Held That Agreement Does Not Mean Britain Is Assuming Heavy New Obligations

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 15.—The Anglo-Persian agreement in no way means that Great Britain is assuming fresh and costly obligations nor that Persia has given up any part of her liberties. Persia took the initiative in requesting Great Britain to help rehabilitate the fortunes of Persia because she realised Great Britain was the only great neighbor closely interested in her future and able and willing to furnish help. The agreement also includes an undertaking that Great Britain will co-operate in Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise to improve the means of communication by railway construction, etc.

An Anglo-Persian committee of experts will be appointed to revise the customs tariff with a view to remodelling it to promote the prosperity of the country.

Frawley Company Coming On China

The Frawley Company will arrive in Shanghai on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, due here on September 31. The first appearance of the company will be at the Lyceum Theater on Monday evening, September first.

NEW C.P.O.S. STEAMER

The Empress of France, formerly the Allan Line steamer Alsatian and later converted into a cruiser by the British Government, will start her maiden trip from Quebec to Liverpool for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services on October 10. The liner is one of the most palatial on the Atlantic and is larger than either of the C. P. O. S. Empress steamers.

AmericaPrincess To Visitn Former Boston Home

Princess Radziwill.
© by Lalie Charles

The Princess Antoine Albert Radziwill, who was Miss Dorothy Deacon, of Boston, but now wife of the head of the Polish House of Radziwill, is expected by friends to visit America soon. The Princess, during the war, was forced to flee from her historic home at Niewiesy to Rome. Later she went to London, where she assisted in many war charities movements. The marriage of Prince Albert to Miss Deacon was opposed by his mother, but the wedding finally took place in London in July, 1910. In 1911 the Princess won over her mother-in-law, and in a few years the family aided her in obtaining her equal social rank with her husband in the Almanack de Gotha, the European Social Register.

FINANCES AT PEKING ARE IN SERIOUS SHAPE

Support From Provinces Cut Off By Disorders; Sale Of Bonds Attempted

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, August 14.—Although it has been generally known that the financial situation of the Government was in a very serious state, few if any thought for a moment that the Government was so hard pressed for funds as it really is. On account of the state of disorder ruling in nearly every province, the Government has been cut off from outside financial support and has had to rely on the Customs and salt surplus and a few short term loans to meet its expenditure and disbursements. Several ministries and official organs have not been able to obtain their monthly expenses and, according to one Chinese report, the judicial officials have not received their pay for some months past, while many of the officials who have borrowed money to pay current expenses until such times as the Government is in a position to pay them their salaries, are being pressed by the lenders for the return of their money.

According to a Chinese press report many of these officials are flocking to the Ministry of Finance demanding the payment of their arrears. It is further stated that the Ministry of Finance, having nothing but an empty treasury to fall back upon, has been forced to issue a large batch of the 1st year Domestic Bonds, the various organs being told to get the best price they can for them. With reference to these bonds, the Government has already printed about two hundred million dollars worth of them, about forty-five million, as far as can be traced, having been issued. These bonds, which run to 1940, are not, however, standing very high in the market list, it now being possible to buy a $100 bond for nineteen dollars. Although it has been given out that the interest on some of these bonds will be paid in silver, they none the less appear to be a drug on the market. What with the time of redemption being so far off, and the possibility of the Government dumping a large number of them on the market should they rise a few points, there is very little likelihood of their rising in value for a long time to come.

Owing to the necessity of finding funds to meet the expenditures of the Government, the officials of the Ministry of Finance called an extraordinary conference a few days ago for the discussion of the measures to be adopted to improve the Government's finances, and to secure remittances from the provinces.

Some thirty heads of departments and councillors of the Ministry were present. The reform of the provincial financial system and the best method of prevailing upon the provincial officials to forward their remittances, as was previously done, came under discussion. The Chief of the Accounting Department suggested that regulations governing the reward and punishment of the provincial officials, according to the amount of money remitted, would be promulgated. Councillor Li Ching-ming pointed out that this would in no way improve matters. He said that at the present moment the Central Government was not in a position to sustain its authority in the provinces. It is well known that the financial commissioners are under the domination and control of the Tuchuns and military leaders, and he maintained that it was only paper talk to try and increase the provincial revenues by threats or rewards. In this opinion it was necessary to appoint technical experts to look after the provincial finances, and the financial officials throughout the country should be appointed by the Ministry of Finance, without the interference of any of the political parties. The majority of those present approved of this suggestion, but the Chief of the Accounting Bureau pointed out that this suggestion, although necessary and expedient, was too slow and would not assist them to meet the needs of the moment. Considerable argument followed, but the meeting adjourned without anything definite being decided upon.

Following this meeting the Ministry of Finance attempted to secure two million dollars from the surplus funds in the Ministry of Communications (money set aside for the renewal of rolling stock and other railway administrative expenses.) The Acting Minister of Communications at first refused, but finally consented to loan the Government one million dollars. The Minister of War, General Chin Yun-peng, hearing of this, immediately made a request to be allowed to borrow the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, but this request was refused on the ground that the Ministry of Finance had insufficient funds in the bank.

The following is the estimated list of expenditures of the Government for the month of August:—

Ministry of War	$4,524,000
Ministry of Finance	1,535,000
Ministry of Navy	468,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	280,000
Ministry of the Interior	379,000
Ministry of Justice	100,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	85,000
Ministry of Communications	94,000
General Staff	48,000
Board of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs	
Board of Audit, etc	130,000
Incidental expenses	691,000
Total	$8,234,000

Luncheon At St. Johns For Prince Of Wales

Visitor Says He Is Gratified At Warmth Of Reception In Canada

(*Reuter's Service*)

St. Johns, New Brunswick, August 15.—The Prince of Wales landed this morning and was present at an official luncheon given in his honor. He made a speech in which he stated that he was gratified at his first landing on Canadian soil but he had been so much among the Canadian troops at the front and made so many friends that he could not consider himself a stranger. He wanted the Canadians to regard him as a Canadian in mind and in spirit. He valued his Canadian friendships deeply and hoped to make many more. It would always be his earnest endeavor to prove true to those friendships.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

EPIDEMIC IN SHANTUNG SPREADS INTO CHEFOO

Junks From Tengchowfu, Where Cholera First Developed, Avoid Quarantine

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Chefoo, August 16.—Since posting off my last letter several cases of cholera have occurred in the native city. According to the Chinese servants who go there making purchases there are four or five deaths a day. Today a lady got quite a shock when her cook returned empty handed and informed her that he could not buy the meat as the butcher had died suddenly of cholera.

It is not to be wondered at that Chefoo has cases of cholera. At Tengchowfu the disease is raging and it is difficult to isolate this place. I hear today that the foreigners resident there besought the officials to take all the necessary precautions for preventing the spread of the disease. But the latter with their usual *dolce far niente* habits made no move until it was too late to act, with the result of the present deplorable conditions. Junks coming from there avoid all quarantine regulations, even if the latter are imposed, by landing their passengers at various places along the beach. Then others from the infected districts come in overland and so infection is brought into the local Chinese city.

The officials need to be stirred up, placards ought to be placed all over the city, the people should be warned against the drinking of unboiled water and the consumption of raw fruit, especially such as is sliced and exposed to the street air for hours at a time. There seems to be a break in the weather. The waves on the beach are roaring with quite a wintry sound and the air is much cooler these last two days. But there are no signs of rain.

WEST SZECHUEN TRIBES TRADE OPIUM FOR GUNS

Light Thrown On Situation In Tibet By Investigations Of Correspondent

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Chengtu, Szechuen, August 1.—Your correspondent has just returned from a journey into the Western tribal country. While visiting this interesting mountainous region much was learned at first hand about the growing and import of opium. The report was fully confirmed that the Chinese exchanged rifles for opium with the people of Somo. Indeed there is at present going on there a petty civil war which would never have attained any noticeable dimensions but for the very rifles obtained from the Chinese in this way. The Magistrate of Lifan has now gone to act as intermediary with the hope of settling the quarrel.

A native chief gave me some amusing particulars of the experiences of a section of country which gave itself up to growing opium. The people grew so rich that they bought silver ornaments and trinkets wholesale. Before long they woke up to the fact that their grain stocks were exhausted. Then they had to rush here and there to purchase. Other districts refused to sell. Prices went up enormously. Before they could get all the food they needed they were bartering their much valued headgear, so that their last state was worse than the first.

Your correspondent heard also that the Tibetans are advising the four feudal States to the West of Lifan to be ready to join in against China. The hour has come, they say, for all the border people to claim their independence. It would assist the interests of Tibet if the Niarong tribes could be persuaded to make trouble too.

The Peking correspondent of The China Press certainly hit the nail on the head when he said some time ago that if China would put a stop to the oppressions of the Chinese officials on the border the Tibetans on the marches would soon settle down again in contentment. That is the crux of the whole question. And all China should know it. While she is clamoring for her just rights in Shantung she should accord to the Tibetans and the Niarong tribes on the border their's as well.

Between Szechuen proper and the Niarong (or Nyarong or Chiarong) tribes live another race of tribesmen once famous in Szechuen history. It was to investigate their customs and manners that my journey was undertaken. It had been known to three or four missionaries that they were unique in all China as having no idols. This was confirmed in the case of the majority. They retain a monotheistic creed with many sacrificial practices closely akin to those of the Old Testament. The discoveries made held one with the most intense interest and wonder. Having read much of their ancient history, the materials are now ready for a fascinating article on them which will probably soon be given to the public. Other travelers have covered the ground before many times. No one, however, went far out of the beaten track, with the result that heretofore hardly anything has been known of a people that are among the most ancient and most interesting in China.

Obituary

Baron Inverclyde

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 17.—The death is announced of Baron Inverclyde, the well known shipping magnate.

M. Isvolsky

Paris, August 16.—The death is announced of M. Isvolsky, formerly Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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Control Of Chinese Eastern Main Issue In Manchuria

Whether China, Russia Or Japan Will Win Special Rights To Be Decided By Controversy

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, August 15.—The question of the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway in fact and in principle is becoming the all-important point in the Manchurian situation. Whether China, Russia or Japan is to step in through this road into special preferential rights in this district will be decided by the outcome of the railway controversies.

With the appointment of Pao Kwei-ching, the new tuchun of Kirin to act concurrently as Chinese director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway administration in place of Kuo Chung-hsi, the civil governor of Kirin, who formerly held this post, two issues came to a head. Pao was appointed, in the first place, as the mandate stated, on account of the military importance of the post. The placing of troops as reorganised by Pao since his appointment and the reinforcement of the Chinese guards goes to show that this military importance is to be emphasised. Secondly, Pao's appointment, supplanting, as it does, Mr. Kuo, a supporter of General Meng and opposed to the Chang Tso-Lin pro-Japanese policy under the shadow of which Pao holds his place, shows that the Japanese interests in the railway have a chance of success.

Strike Is Excuse

The excuse for military reinforcements along the line is the strikes of workmen which have created disturbances and a hold-up of traffic east of Harbin for some weeks. The strike occurred among both the Chinese and Russian workmen, who form respectively 60 and 40 percent of the total, under the leadership of a Russian. The economic motive of the strike was a demand that wages should be paid in Russian Imperial Banknotes rather than in the depreciated notes of the Kerensky or Siberian issues. This point has been settled. The political motive, however, has appeared in a certain amount of Bolshevik agitation, especially centering in Harbin. The danger of Bolshevism creeping into China through this avenue has given a good excuse for the Chinese interference and increase of their railway guards. The Russian guards have, since the revolution, numbered about 2,000 men only, while Chinese troops, which formerly were not stationed permanently along the railway, have taken over the main work of policing. Apparently the Chinese are using the opportunity to supplant Russian control for good and all while her officials are defenseless, for the appointment of Pao was made without either consulting or informing the Russian Legation in Peking and was contrary to Russian policy.

Tokio Sees Opportunity

Under the terms of the Railway contract China has an option on the railway after the expiration of the term of joint Sino-Russian control in 1937. Up till then the railway is to be governed by the Director General (now General Horvath) of the entire Chinese Eastern, with a special Chinese Commissioner for the section of the Railway under Chinese and Russian control. Since the revolution in Russia, however, the Chinese have been following an aggressive policy toward Russian interests along the northwestern frontier. Japan, too, has been asserting her interests in these quarters, and has used the Changchun affair as a lever for the establishment of Japanese guards on a strong footing at this railways junction. She has offered to extend her policing force onto the Russian section of the line, which would complete the cycle of her military control from the South Manchurian railway, through Changchun on the Chinese Eastern and up beyond Harbin to the section of the Siberian road now under Japanese guard.

When the recent strike trouble precipitated the question of protecting the Chinese Eastern from Bolshevik contamination, a suggestion was made through the technical commission of the railway at Harbin that the Inpternational Allied police Commission on the Siberian railway should extend to the Chinese Eastern. The Chinese Diplomatic commissioner lodged a strong protest against International control and argued that the railway, which is in Chinese territory, should be guarded by the Chinese. The question of Allied control on the railway will probably, however, be regularly brought up through the international representatives at Omsk. Japanese and Chinese opposition can be counted on toward such a scheme. The Russians, however, favor the plan, since control by international commission would be on a temporary basis as in the case of the Siberian Railway Commission, while the Chinese military guard intend to intrench themselves solidly on the Railway and refuse to recognise Russian interests when Russia is once more in a position to protect her rights.

Recent reports from General Pao state that reinforcements have been sent to guard the railway from bandits. Headquarters of the Commandant of the Railway guards has been set up in Kirin city, Pao's capital, while Brigade Commander Chang is locally in command of the troops at Harbin.

CHINESE GO FROM HARBIN TO PATROL RAIL LINE

Troops Returned From Kirin Are Despatched To Quell Movement Of Bandits

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, August 18.—It is understood that fresh Chinese troops returned from Kirin have been despatched along the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to quench the Hunhutze movement.

There are reasons to hope that the Russians and Chinese will shortly go to work in the workshops, without which the railway will not be able to exist, even if all the remaining workmen and employes do not strike.

Colonel Vrashtel's men will not leave Harbin until the strike is ended.

REPORT ON SERICULTURE ISSUED BY COMMITTEE

Experimental Stations' Work And Results Of Distribution Of Seeds Told

The valuable work being done at the various experimental stations by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China is described in the annual report for the 1919 cocoon season of its expert, Mr. Vieil, a copy of which has just been received by THE CHINA PRESS. The selected seeds distributed by the committee in Shanghai, Hengling, Chenhsien (Shaoshing), Soochow, Wusih and at the Kashing Orphan Asylum during the season gave satisfaction everywhere and the farmers' only complaint was that the committee did not give them enough seeds.

In 1918, the committee bought 132 piculs of cocoons, 79 piculs were kept for seed production and gave 771,600 layings, which after selection, averaging 75 percent of sick butterflies, yielded 2,360 boxes of Chinese half ounces.

The Chinese expert in charge of the Shaohsing station gave a most encouraging report and voiced the hope that inside of two or three years the committee's seeds will be the only ones to be used by the farmers in that region.

Farmers, however, say that the worm reared from these selected seeds consumes a greater quantity of mulberry leaves than ordinary. But it is the opinion of the committee that it is impossible to obtain a good crop and good cocoons with worms which eat only a little. Many cocoon buyers paid $5 more for every picul of cocoon made by the selected worms. This fact should convince the farmers that the deal is after all remunerative. The committee also pointed out the unnecessary waste occasioned by the farmers in using three or four times quantity of seeds more than the number required to consume the corresponding amount of leaves, because the farmers were ignorant of the low mortality rate of the selected worms.

Meeting To Discuss Memorial Chapel

All interested in the Cathedral War Memorial Chapel scheme are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Church House on Friday. Plans will be explained and suggestions welcomed.

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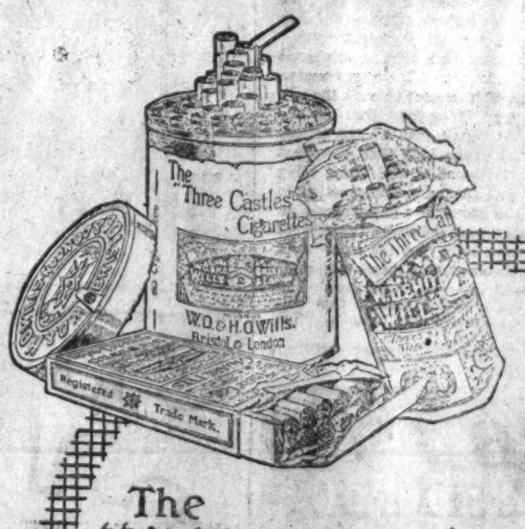

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...ting called "Kung Ming Ta Huei." There is ...endeavored a difference, however, in the degree ..., but they of suppression, for while the public ...police and activities of the former are at an ... arrested. end, the Anfu Club is still flourish... ...e spirited ing. ... educators ... retire into Another incident earned for the ...ly all the students the increased opposition ...ers during of the governor. In general, the ...opposition students have conducted themselves ...neme, the in a manner open to slight censure. ...he union Recently about all they have been ...erchants, able to do has been the publication ... show no of eight weekly newspapers. A few ...nded the days ago, however, a student who ... was urging the public to cease

...past few weeks the ... students and educators have been fighting the Anfu Club and Governor Chang Ching-yao over the fundamental question of the right of the people to representative government, and the limit to which corrupt politics can be carried. The question at issue is whether or not the Governor can call a Provincial Assembly of his own making and subservient to his will, or whether the legally constituted Provincial Assembly shall function as is its right. In order to properly understand the events recently taking place and especially the part the students have played, thus earning for themselves the enmity of the Governor, it will be well to briefly review a few historical facts.

We will take up the trail of crooked politics with the Governor's attempt to sell the cotton mill, erected some years ago by private capital in co-operation with government funds. This plant lies on the west side of the river opposite the city and has been idle since its completion. Its sale was arranged for to a Hupeh man, and as the facts leaked out the merchant, student and other public spirited elements arose in protest. This was a plant owned by the public and could be disposed of only with the consent of the Provincial Assembly. This latter body has had possible, for the western and southern portions of the provinces are under the control of another government. But the governor met this difficulty by saying that local residents from these outlying districts should choose the representatives.

Then began the fight to determine whether or not this dummy assembly should be elected to work the will of Chang Ching-yao. On the one hand the public was treated to the spectacle of the Anfu Club, disguised under the name of the "Kung Ming Ta Huei," calling a mass-meeting to urge the governor to convene an assembly and endorsing the sale of the cotton mill. On the other hand a union composed of merchants, agricultural interests, educators and students protested against this outrage on political institutions. The patronising a certain local steam launch company owned by Japanese interests, was severly beaten by the employes of the company. A student demonstration in protest was attempted, but the governor decided that events had gone far enough, and so he definitely ordered the suspension of all student meetings in the future, and, has threatened the use of military force if his decree is not carried out.

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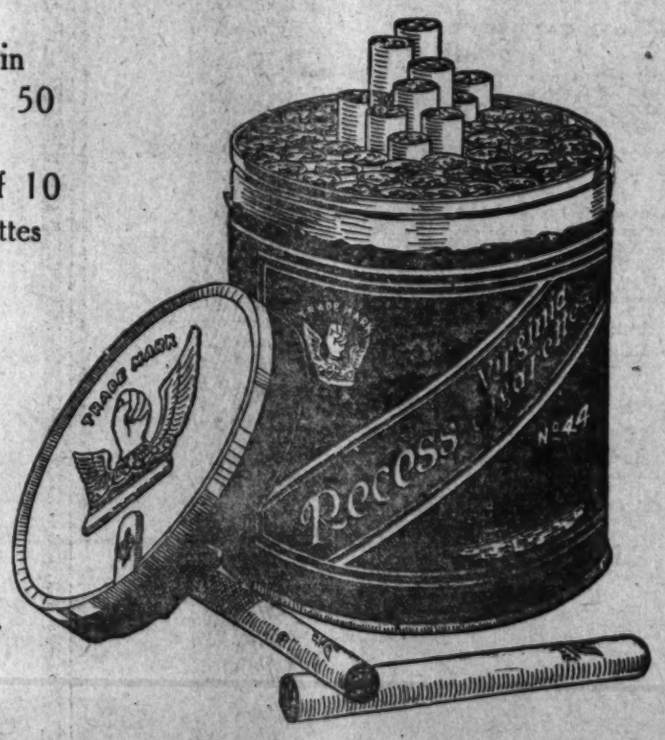

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EXTRA-INNING GAME GOES TO RED SOX, 13-5

Eighth Sees Collapse Of Blues And Reds Score Eight Runs, Properly Busting Tie

After battling seven innings and playing bang-up baseball at times the Blue Sox collapsed in the eighth yesterday; Johnny Scott, who was chased in the box in the extra session to attempt to pull the game through was treated roughly and Scott got about the same brand of support that he received from the Shanghai team at times.

The final score was 13-5 and the game was over at 7:36 o'clock. It was pretty dark and the Blues, seeing the game slipping, tried to stall along until the darkness fell but Doc Clapp, who umpired a good game, hurried the players along so that the score would not revert to the seventh inning.

Smith started for the Blue Sox and held the Reds hitless for five innings. Then Smith got his.

The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Reds.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	13	8	2
Blues.....	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	8	8

How they lined up—Red Sox: Henn, rf; Gill, 3b, ss, p; Lawler, c; Glauque, p, 3b; Hopkins, 1b; Bush, 2b, 2b, ss; Maher, 2b, lf, Morton, lf; Hoffman, ss; Tsze, cf.

Blue Sox: Bradley, ss; Crow, 3b; Scott, 1b, p; Kay, c; French, 2b; Westaway, cf; Alexander, lf; Smith, p, 1b; Passos, rf.

Benevolent Fund Shield

The Benevolent Fund Shield, presented by a well wisher, will be shot for in one session, monthly, and is to be won outright by the first competitor making an aggregate score of 100 points, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Shanghai Rifle Association.

Points will be allotted as follows:

The ten highest scores, including allowances, will receive from ten points down to one point according to their position in the aggregate.

To be fired concurrently with the monthly cups or otherwise at the discretion of the Committee.

The entrance fees, one dollar each, post entry, two dollars; after deducting expenses will be donated to charity, preference being given to those charity institutions most in need of help, as King's Daughters, Door of Hope and similar institutions.

Shots: One sighter and 15 scoring shots at each competition.

Targets and scoring: Bisley.

The holder of the trophy shall be the competitor with the most points to his credit at the end of each monthly competition. Date, name of holder and number of points will be engraved each month on the shield. The holder to be responsible for the safekeeping of shield until the following competition.

The competition is open to all members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai, including S.R.A. members.

Non-Members of the S.R.A. will be posted in "A" class; S.R.A. members of "A" "B" "C" "D" classes will receive an allowance of two, four, six and eight points respectively, as against "A 1" class.

In the case of a tie in points at the end of any monthly competition the winner shall be ascertained by counting out under Bisley rule.

In the case of a tie in aggregate points in the final competition the competitor with the largest number of points previous to the commencement of the last competition to win.

The first competition will be held on Monday, August 25, at 5 p.m. Range, Bisley 200 yds. Entries will close on Saturday, at noon.

Tennis League Standings

Following are the present standings of the various clubs in the league competition of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association:

	Matches played.	won.	lost.	points
Recreation Club	2	2	–	2
Cercle Sportif	1	1	–	1
Portuguese Club	1	1	–	1
Cricket Club	2	1	1	1
Japanese Club	2	–	2	–
Columbia Country Club	2	–	2	–

News Brevities

Obtaining 144 dozen packets of playing cards from a shop on Honan Road by means of false orders was the charge brought against a wheelbarrow coolie in the Mixed Court yesterday. The accused was remanded in custody for one week.

* * *

A Chinese woman was ordered to pay a fine of $100 or go to jail for two months by the Mixed Court yesterday for running an opium smoking establishment on Siccawei Road. Inspector Merrison, who visited the place, stated that he found three men smoking opium, one of them being the interpreter from Bubbling Well Police Station.

* * *

A Chinese named Fung Dien-kwe appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with being connected with the murder of Zung Tuh-we, who was killed on the Yangtszepoo Road Sunday night. The case was remanded for the British Assessor.

* * *

A Chinese was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for attempting to steal $51 worth of opium from one Tsau Vung-ding on Honan Road. The opium was ordered turned over to the Customs for destruction after having been used as evidence in an action to be taken against the shopkeeper who sold it.

* * *

The Chinese tailor charged with opium smuggling in the case wherein a Customs employe has been implicated was again before the Mixed Court yesterday and a further remand of a week was ordered, a letter to be sent to the Customs in the meantime asking that a certain witness be produced.

* * *

There will be a tennis tea dansant as usual this afternoon at the Columbia Country Club. Kerrey's orchestra will play.

New Band Plays Today

The new French Municipal band, formerly the famous Peking musical organisation of the Union Philharmonique, will give its first public concert in Shanghai this evening under the leadership of Professor Heymans. The performance will be given, weather permitting, in the Koukaza Public Garden at 6 p.m., the program as follows:

1. Les Allobroges—Marche..Porot
2. Tenders baisers—Valse....X..
3. Les Trompettes de la Couronne, Ouverture ....Hume
4. Le Grand Mogol—Fantaisie Audran
5. La Mousme—Mazurka ..Ganne
6. La Mascotte—Quadrille Audran
7. Sourire d'Avril—Valse..Deprat
8. Hymne de l'Infanterie de Marine—Pas redouble .....Cappe

S. M. Band Program

The following program will be played by the Settlement Municipal Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Black Rock ..... Lozey.
2. Overture—Crown Diamonds Auber.
3. Waltz—La Toscana .. Busalossi.
4. Selection—Dorothy ..... Collier.
5. (a) Romance—Farewell Pougher.
   (b) One Step—Send me a line Cobb.
6. Selection—By the Mississippi Knowles.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

Debate Over Shantung Is Bitter In U. S. Senate

Lodge Declares Japan Got Chinese Province As An Inducement To Accept Covenant

The stormy Senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the League of Nations covenant Tuesday and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan.

In five hours of debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokio government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a cause except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring that the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee declared Shantung was a "price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the League of Nations. Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, charged that Japan, in 1917, secretly had inveigled the European Allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power the country would choose the latter course.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the committee, replied that German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty in 1898 and were won fairly from Germany by Japan long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, said the President had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the end the Senate adopted without a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge asking the President for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918 embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at Versailles.

A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the White House by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant, for reports of the arguments relative to the league, and for "all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace."

At its meeting the committee began reading the treaty, covering in less than two hours about one-fifth of its sections, but passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany, and many minor provisions. The reading will continue at a long session Wednesday, the Senate having adjorned until Thursday so that the committee would not be interrupted in its work.

Lodge Makes Charge

Senator Lodge charged during debate on the peace treaty that the Shantung settlement was "a price paid" for Japan's signature to the League of Nations with the robbing of China as the consideration.

"Shantung was a price paid and all the world knows it," Senator Lodge said. "There is no state of limitations that runs against a great wrong like that."

Reciting how Germany secured the Shantung concessions and how Japan succeeded Germany by virtue of war he continued:

"England and France took Belgium away from Germany during the war. Does that give a claim to Belgium? Shantung was not enemy country like Fiume. It was handed over to Japan against the protests of some of our delegates and the experts charged with this question.

"It was handed over because Japan's signature was needed to the League. It was done as a necessity. It takes the territory of a friend, an ally who had been loyal—handed over to a great military power in the east."

"Japan is building up a vast power in China," continued Senator Lodge, "and we in this treaty are helping her do it."

The debate on Shantung was precipitated by Senator Lodge calling up his resolution asking the president for information as to an alleged treaty secretly negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, senior democrat of the committee, said he desired to protest "against resolutions of this class, based upon such slender information and having the effect of indicating to a friendly country that the United States Senator gives credit to newspaper reports of this character."

"It is worthy of the Senate," he declared.

Senator Lodge replied that it seemed to him "that when we are making a treaty that includes the gift to Japan of 36,000,000 Chinese, we ought to know whether there is any truth in the assertions."

"It has been stated that a copy of the treaty is in the hands of the State Department and has been for some time. I think it perfectly reasonable that we inquire about it."

Senator Hitchcock said it was well known that German rights in Shantung were obtained in the treaty of 1898, recognised by all the world.

Senator Lodge replied that the treaty of 1898 had been "extorted from China by a German fleet," while Senator Norris asserted that by this agreement it was stipulated that the German property in Shantung could not be transferred to any other nation without China's consent.

"China gave that consent," said Senator Hitchcock, "by the treaty of 1915."

"And that treaty was forced from her, and everybody knows it," returned Senator Norris.

When Senator Hitchcock declared that, whatever China lost by the Versailles treaty, she gained "something more valuable than all else, protection under article 10," there was a burst of laughter on the Republican side of the chamber.

"Senators laugh," shouted Senator Hitchcock, "but they know that in the past China always has been despoiled and that under article 10 she will be protected. The same senators who now shed croodile tears over the fate of China have never in all the past raised their voices against her spoliation."

Mr. Lodge said that England "stood by" and let Germany take Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, and other territory near her door.

"She's paid the bill of those awful mistakes," he added. "She's done it nobly, but at great cost."

Senator Lodge's charge that Japan's support of the League of Nations had been purchased by the Shantung agreement was occupied with a warning that Japan was following in the footsteps of Germany as an empire builder.

"There's another great power being built up on the other side of the Pacific," said the foreign relations chairman. "We are asked to put our name at the bottom of that robbing of China—handing over control practically of that great province to Japan. I do not want to see my country's name at the bottom of such a thing."

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, asked whether, in case China should use force to regain Shantung, the United States would not have to contribute military force against China at Japan's request.

"Not at all. The Senator was never more wrong," Senator Hitchcock replied.

"We are not making a gift to Japan, nor a bribe," he added, emphasising that Japan was to receive no territorial nor sovereign rights in Shantung, but merely commercial concessions, including railroads.

Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, said senators were talking as though the President could have dictated just what peace arrangements he desired. A disagreement in the conference, he asserted, was what Germany had hoped for.

"There is no use," he continued, "in saying the German army was whipped when the war ended. That magnificent military machine was still there and it is there now. In 72 hours, with a proper leader, it could be placed at any desired point on the German frontier.

"The real reason for this provision in this treaty was that Japan was going to walk out and quit, and there would be no treaty, if she didn't obtain her demands."

Suggestions that Japan may not keep her promise to restore Shantung are "insults" to an ally, Senator Williams declared.

"Unlike some Christian nations," he said, "Japan so far has kept her pledged word. If she does not, then the League of Nations will have right to say that Japan must vacate Shantung."

When it was objected that the 1915 treaty was imposed upon China by force, Senator Williams, another member of the foreign relations committee, replied:

"So was our treaty with Mexico imposed by force. So is this present treaty. Do you want to repudiate a treaty because it was the result of force?"

Senator Norris put into the record what he said were copies of diplomatic correspondence which great Britain and France promised in 1917 to uphold the Japanese claim to Shantung. Announcing for the first time that he could not vote for the treaty, he characterised the Shantung agreement as "an outrage of justice" and an attempt to "purchase peace at the sacrifice of honor."

"Every nation that sat around the council table," said Senator Borah, "was under a solemn duty to protect the integrity of China. But no nation ever played her game with greater foresight than did Japan. In the first place she put forward her racial equality clause, which she did not expect to be acceptable. Then when the question of the German possessions came up she was in a position to say that she must not be refused twice on matters vital to her.

"The President could do nothing else than give Shantung to Japan if he wanted the treaty signed. But the whole question with us is whether the United States will become a party now to that transaction.

"I do not anticipate that if we refuse to underwrite and guarantee the rape of China we will have to go to war. I do not think Japan expects us to underwrite this. She would have been perfectly satisfied with the treaty with Great Britain and France. That is their business.

"But if the time indeed has come when the United States must engage in the enslaving of peoples and must break her 43 treaties guaranteeing Chinese integrity else face the challenge of another nation, then she will face the challenge of another nation. We have cringed long enough."

Daughter Of Czecho President Lectures In Great Britain

Dr. Alice Masaryk

Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of Czecho-Slovakia, is at present in England delivering a series of lectures at the army hospitals. Dr. Masaryk is noted in her field, and performed wonders in organising hospitals, sanitary stations, and other public utilities in the new republic. She also had much to do with the medical department of the Czecho army.

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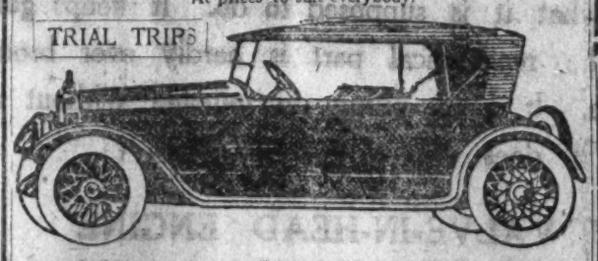

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American Church Council Cites Atrocities In Korea

Says Japanese Killed 361; Story Told Of Massacre Of 53 By Troops

New York, July 16.—In making public a report on atrocities alleged to have been inflicted upon Christians during the Korean independence demonstrations in Seoul and other cities, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America announced yesterday that assurances had been given by Premier Hara and representatives of the anti-militaristic faction in Japan that reforms in administration would be carried out in Korea. Similar messages have been received by the council from Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and many Japanese politicians visiting in this country have promised to aid in the reforms in the dependent country.

A section of the report on alleged atrocities in Korea during the demonstrations was made public on Saturday by the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church. By agreement among the thirty churches composing the council, the complete report on the observations of the missionaries in Korea was given out yesterday through the Commission on Relations with the Orient. A short preliminary statement was also issued by the Chairman of the commission, the Rev. Dr. William I. Haven, and the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Advisory Secretary.

Dr. Haven pointed out that all the appeals for reform in Korea had received the earnest attention of the Japanese officials, and added that "there is every reason to believe that Premier Hara and his colleagues will exert their fullest power to rectify the wrongs and create a new era in Korea." This is the message from the Japanese Premier, as given out yesterday in the foreword to the report on alleged atrocities:

"I desire to assure you that the report of abuses committed by agents of the Japanese Government in Korea has been engaging my most serious attention. I am fully prepared to look squarely at actual facts. As I have declared on various occasions, the regime of administration inaugurated in Korea at the time of annexation, nearly ten years ago, calls for substantial modification to meet the altered conditions of things. Ever since the formation of the present Cabinet in Septemebr last I have been occupied in working out the scheme of needed administrative reforms in Korea. A comprehensive plan of reorganisation with this object in view has already been on the tapis. For obvious reasons it has not been possible to proceed at once to its formal adoption in the presence of the disturbances which have unfortunately broken out in various parts of the peninsula.

"In view, however, of the recent improvement in the situation, the contemplated reform can now be, in my estimation, safely introduced, and will be carried into effect as soon as the legal requirements of procedure to make them definitive shall have been completed. Announcement of the plan in a more complete form shall be withheld for the present, but I trust that the fixed determination with which my colleagues and I have been endeavoring to promote the lasting welfare of our Korean kinsmen and to insure a distinct betterment of conditions in the country will not be misunderstood or misconstrued."

The cablegram from the Premier was received after the Federal Council had sent a message to him declaring the belief that reports of abuse and atrocities in Korea were endangering the good-will existing between this country and Japan. A message had been received previously from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs pointing out that reforms were being studied and requesting "the continuance of a sane and moderate attitude." Believing that these reforms were being delayed, the Federal Council prepared its report for publication, after it had conferred with Japanese here, and just before the printed sheets were ready for distribution to the press the cablegram from the Premier arrived.

'Confirmed In Abundant Detail'

"The reports of atrocities against the Korean population, and especially against the native Christians, that have been coming from Korea for several months are confirmed in abundant detail," said the preliminary statement given out by Dr. Haven, who is also an official of the American Bible Society. "The commission wishes to make it clear that, while it has no jurisdiction to speak on the political issues at stake in Korea, yet, as representing the Christian sentiment of a majority of the American churches, it cannot remain silent when a defenseless people are made the victims of massacre and widespread brutality.

"The report substantiates the charge that the Japanese colonial system which has been forced upon the Koreans is thoroughly Prussian in its military severity and its treatment of the native population. Everywhere in Korea, it is stated, the sword is the emblem of authority. Not only is it worn by the army officers and the civil and military police, but it is in general use by all Japanese civilian officials, and even by male school teachers in the classroom.

"The attitude of many of the Japanese officials toward their Korean subjects is overbearing in the extreme. The recent movement for independence was started by educated Koreans anxious to save the people of their country from national extinction and for the recovery of many of the elemental rights of justice, such as the use of their own language, freedom of the press, of speech and assembly which have been denied them by Japan.

"They hoped by peaceful demonstration of passive resistance to the conquerors to attract the attention of the Peace Conference at Paris to their cause and to win from it the same opportunity for self-determination which other small and oppressed peoples have been led to expect under President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points.

"The invariable procedure of the so-called revolutionists was to assemble, usually carrying the national colors and shouting 'Mansei,' (equivalent to the Japanese 'Banzai' or to our 'Hurrah'). In no case was anything more violent attempted, nor were arms borne by the revolutionists. In scores of cases these defenseless demonstrations were fired upon by Japanese troops and killed or wounded by hundreds. In other instances, native high school students of both sexes who had joined the processions in behalf of Korean liberty were imprisoned and tortured. The stripping and beating of girl demonstrators and the brutal treatment of Korean women by Japanese soldiers were frequent, while bands of armed Japanese thugs were turned loose upon the Korean crowds.

"Because fifteen prominent Korean Christians were among the thirty-three signers of the declaration of national independence the Japanese made their suppression of the movement the occasion for a relentless warfare against Christianity in Korea. In certain villages all of the Christian men were summoned to meet in the local churches, where they were fired upon by Japanese troops and the buildings burned to the ground, with all occupants. Native women coming to learn the fate of their husbands were also massacred. From one hill investigators were able to see nine burned villages, most of whose inhabitants were Christians.

361 Known To Have Been Killed!

"From March 1 to April 11, 361 Koreans were known to have been killed and 860 wounded. The indignities to a few foreign missionaries, and especially the arrest and imprisonment of the Rev. Eli M. Mowry, are already well known in America. The latest reports are to the effect that, while the public demonstrations by Koreans had ceased, the arrest and torture of suspected persons by the police were continuing, and that a reign of terror prevailed."

The report gives the history of the investigation carried on in Korea and of the meetings held in this country, and declares that the "commission is not concerning itself with the political questions involved in the Korean independence movement." It appeals also to Americans for the "strongest possible moral support to the progressive and anti-militaristic movements" in Japan.

Statements from missionaries and native Korean Christians tell of attacks upon crowds in the streets when students from some of the schools went through the streets shouting for the independence of Korea. According to these statements, hundreds of persons were seriously wounded by pikes and axes in the hands of the members of the Japanese fire brigades, while comparatively few were injured by the Japanese police. Some of these statements were taken by the missionaries in their hospitals, particularly in the Severance Hospital, where the wounded applied for medical attention. It is pointed out that in some of the towns, the names of which are given, the police opened fire on the crowds and killed and wounded men and women.

Story Of Massacre Of 53 Koreans

This is a report that was sent in from Maungsan:

"During the first part of March, after the people at this place had shouted for independence, fifty-six people were asked by the gendarmes to come to the gendarme station, which they did. When they were all inside the gendarmerie compound the gates were closed, gendarmes climbed up on the wall and shot all the people down. Then they went in among them and bayoneted all who still lived. Of the fifty-six, fifty-three were killed and three were able later to crawl out of the heap of dead. Whether they lived or not is not known. A Christian woman in whom we have confidence made her way to foreign friends after several days' travel and made the above statement. Undoubtedly it is true."

The report also says that seven were killed in Anju, and that several others were beaten severely. At Pan Suk, it is alleged, men and women were stripped and beaten with clubs and rifle butts, and one man, about 60 years old, was taken to Kyengyang and beaten so severely that he died. A statement by a missionary tells also of an attack upon him at Kokei by the Japanese police. According to this statement, the missionary was standing near mission property when a crowd ran by shouting the cry for Korean independence. The Japanese policemen, who were pursuing the crowd, attacked the missionary and his two Korean helpers. After examining his passports they put him on a train bound for another town.

Several charges of torture of native Christian prisoners are made in the report. According to the statements, these students were arrested for shouting "Mansei!" on hearing of the revolt in Chosen. One student told of being arrested at the Nandaimon station by three Japanese policemen and taken to headquarters. On his release a friend asked for a letter from an American friend to aid in the Korean independence propaganda.

Korean's Account Of Tortures

"Next morning about 10 o'clock two gendarmes came to my home to arrest me," continues the statement. "I went along with them and was imprisoned in the Police Headquarters. About three hours after being locked up I was brought before an examiner. The procurator asked: 'Do you know your crime?' I replied: 'No. I do not know my crime.' He said angrily: 'You must tell about the communication between you and your friend in America. If you do not you will be punished by torture.' 'I have had nothing to do with it at all,' I replied. At this the gendarmes who were standing near me struck me on the face with their hands. This made me indignant, and I kicked them repeatedly. For this they beat me terribly. The procurator interrupted the melee, and I was put in solitary confinement. Torture apparatus was placed near me. Soon after I was put in a press, in an upright posture, the sides of the press contracting as a wheel on the back was turned. I was then told to reveal the truth. But I continued to maintain my innocence. I kept on protesting and said: 'Kill me if you like.' I was again put in the press, which was screwed so tightly I could scarcely breathe. Still I protested my innocence to the end. They said: 'This man is a knave,' and threatened to kill me.

"After this, they took the middle finger of my right hand, tied strong cord around it, passed the end of the cord over a board near the ceiling, and pulled on the cord, and it my whole body was hanging by the finger, only the tips of my toes touching the floor. I gradually became unconscious. When I awoke I found myself lying on the floor, and do not know how long I had been left suspended. I felt my forehead and found it wet with perspiration. Although I could scarcely move my body I tried to make myself as comfortable as I could.

"The following morning about 11 o'clock I was again brought out for examination and after being admonished was released the second time. My home had been searched, and no evidence of any kind had been found.

"My hand was in a swollen condition, and I went to a Korean doctor for treatment for several days. Not receiving much benefit I came to the Severance Dispensary, where I received treatment in the surgical department."

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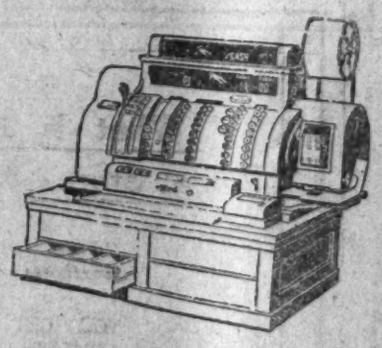

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NATION'S DEFENSE IS AIM

Will Mean 9 Months' Time Saved In Organising If Another Conflict Comes

New York, July 16.—An American Legion for technical men is being formed. Its object will be to keep alive the community of specialists who served the nation behind the lines during the war and to keep them organised to aid the government at any future time. Ten thousand scientific and industrial leaders, who untangled the business problems of war for America, have been invited to become members.

It took nine months for Uncle Sam to build up an adequate body of technical advisers during the war, and it is proposed to keep the informal structure intact—and ready to serve at any time. The organisation, for which temporary officers have been chosen, will be known as the Army Ordnance Association. It will be for technical men what the American Legion hopes to be for veterans of the field of battle.

The temporary founding committee of this organisation, The Tribune learned yesterday, is Herbert W. Alden, vice-president of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company; Waldo C. Bryant, president Bryant Electric Company; C. L. Harrison, president Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company; James C. Heckman, general manager of the Larkin Company; Robert P. Lamont, president American Steel Foundries; Bascom Little, building contractor of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel McRoberts, vice-president National City Bank; Alton S. Miller, vice-president Bartlett, Howard Company, Baltimore; David C. Seagrave, vice-president Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company; John R. Simpson, formerly of E. A. Filene Company, of Boston, William C. Sprnance, jr., director of explosives manufacture for E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; Guy E. Tripp, chairman board of directors Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Charles Eliot Warren, president Lincoln National Bank of New York, is acting as temporary treasurer of the association; Major John H. Van Deventer, acting secretary; and Ralph Crews, of Sherman and Sterling, New York attorneys, is acting as legal counsel.

An Association Of Experts

Of the experts in the Ordnance Department alone, 97 percent were civilians who entered the service for the period of the war, and with the reduction of the army to a peace basis the size of the technical personnel will be tremendously reduced, it was pointed out. The Army Ordnance Association is designed to keep these veteran experts accessible to the government in peace as well as in war.

Major Van Deventer, who is editor of The American Machinist, explained the scope of the organisation:

"That America shall never again be in the defenseless position of not knowing how to quickly get the materials of war is the object of the Army Ordnance Association, which is now being formed," he said. "the membership of which embraces thousands of technical experts, reserve officers and prominent American manufacturers. We learned during the war that 80 percent of preparedness consists of knowing how. Unpreparedness consists not so much in not having the materials of war as it does in not knowing how to get them.

"Imagine the potential preparedness value of 10,000 of the foremost of America's industrial experts who have been through the war game, who know each other, who know the sources of our manufacturing capacity, who know the kind of steels and the kinds of chemicals and the kinds of machinery that war calls into its service; who keep this knowledge fresh in their minds as a national obligation and who keep these relationships established to be ready without delay if needed. This body of 10,000 men will represent a war handicap of nine months in favor of Uncle Sam should he need them, for in the last emergency it took that long to find them and get them together.

Little Is Now Left

"This war is over. The experts, most of them, have been sent back to their civilian occupations, the officers back to inactive duty in the reserve, and very little is of necessity left of the great organisation that finally evolved from this milling mass of specialists and this intense application of effort. In the ordinary course of events, what has been learned would be forgotten and acquaintanceships which have been made would in time, many of them, fade into dim recollections. The steel expert, who applied his energies for eighteen months to the production of cannon steels, will go back to thinking about bridges and ships' plates. In ten years from now, if the call should come, if it were not for this association there would be the same milling around and the same frantic scramble there was for information and means of action in 1917. The temporary founding committee of the Army Ordnance believes that this knowledge and acquaintanceship are too precious to America to be allowed to sink into oblivion. They believe, while not for one moment giving up the hope of universal peace and permanent disarmament, that the 'know how' is the last thing that we should lightly discard."

The purposes of the organisation, as outlined in its constitution, are:

"To keep available the highly specialised knowledge necessary for arming the manhood of the nation by stimulating interest in the design and production of ordnance material;

"To promote mutual understanding and to effect co-operaton between American manufacturers, civilian engineers, reserve and regular army ordnance officers;

"To provide, when required, the services of competent committees to investigate and report upon special ordnance subjects."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I LEARNT A FEW THINGS WHEN I WAS IN THE NAVY AN' NO LAND LUBBERS GONNA TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ME - I'LL TELL THE WORLD FAIR
YOURE NOBODYS FOOL ARE YE SETH?
HE TRIED TO GIVE YOU THE HEEL - I SEEN HIM BUT YOU WAS TOO SLICK
BET HE THOUGHT YOU WAS A WILDCAT EH ART?
OH HE'S HOT TAMALE ART IS
I SEEN EM ALL FROM JEM MACE TO JIM CORBETT AND THERE'S NONE OF THESE BUMS THAT KIN LICK ME - NO NOT ONE SIDE OF ME
HOW WAS IT BRUTUS ANY GOOD?
NAW - NEITHER ONE OF THEM COULD BEAT MI EGG
INDOOR SPORTS
TALKING OVER THE BIG MUSS THAT JUST CAME OFF AT THE GENERAL STORE.
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"After a lengthened experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England. BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 225, Pitt Street.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD

9, Ningpo Road

A Bank of the Chinese, by the Chinese, and for Everybody

This Bank is a Chinese Bank, carrying on banking and exchange business of every description along modern lines.

It is our endeavor to execut every transaction, whether large or small, to the full satisfaction of our clients. "SERVICE and EFFICIENCY" is our motto.

Your visit is invited and your patronage solicited. This is YOUR BANK.

K. P. CHEN, *General Manager.*

Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"

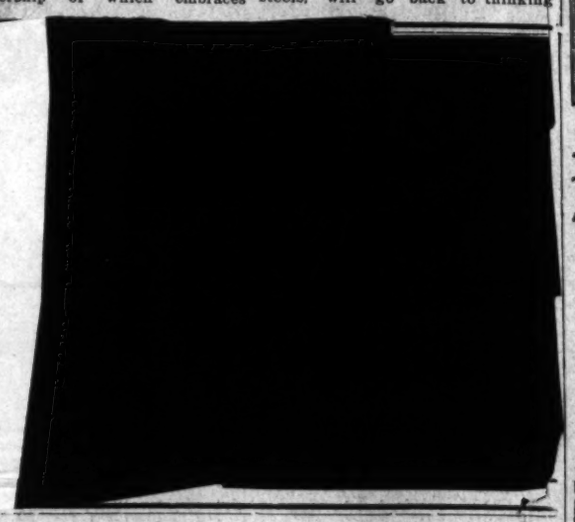
hone No. C. 4522, C. 4523

Tabaqueria Filipina

SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Owing to high exchange prices have been reduced considerably.



Chinese Fillet Lace

(HAND MADE)

Wholesale and Retail

Orders promptly and carefully executed

Tsan Hsin & Co.

LACE DEPARTMENT

No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai

'Phone C. No. 4097

Wherever You Go— Go on Goodyear Tyres

Goodyear Tyres outwear, outdistance and outeconomize most others.

They have unusual inherent resiliency, strength and durability.

They are made to satisfy and protect users—not to be sold at a low competitive price.

Undoubtedly they are the most efficient tyres known for delivering long mileage at low ultimate cost, however, and that is what counts.

We recommend that you fit the famous All-Weather Tread "Good years" to your car and watch results.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE

FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.

'Phone, Central 608

Also obtainable at our sub-agent

Fei Lung Garage

'Phone, Central 4133

What is it that Brings You into a Store—"Price" or "Quality?"

"Price" without "Quality" is about as worthless as an airship without a motor

YOU GET REAL VALUE AND QUALITY COMBINED WITH LOW PRICES AT

WING ON'S

The Mammoth Store in the Far East

Seasonable Goods of every description for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear. Everything for the Home. Large and Fresh Shipments of Provisions constantly arriving.

THE WING ON CO. (SHANGHAI), LTD.

NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS, SHANGHAI.

To conform with U. S. Postal regulations all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid — Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 288 (064-5).

The public is respectfully informed that the following regulations are enforced from date on the Tientsin-Pukow Line until further notice:—

Regulations for the Prevention of Cholera Epidemic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway

1. Each batch of two medical officers are provided at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchow, Pengpu and Pukow stations as well as on junctions with other lines and waterways to examine passengers before tickets being sold to them at the station. If any passenger is found to be infected with the contagious disease, he shall be stopped from booking ticket and sent to a nearest hospital for treatment. Passengers of all classes coming off from trains shall also be subject to examination in like manner.

2. Medical officers are also provided on all UP and DOWN trains to examine passengers. In case any one being found infected with the disease, a simple treatment shall preliminarily be afforded, and, to avoid its spread, disinfection shall be promptly carried out and have the patient removed to the nearest hospital for treatment.

3. In case cholera broke out on a train on its midway and death occurred before sufficient measure can be had to afford treatment, the deceased shall be handed over to the nearest station which shall in conjunction with the local police authorities have the corpse promptly buried and disinfection carried out both on the spot as well as on the train so as to prevent infection.

4. During the period when the regulations of cholera prevention is being carried out, no coffin with corpse is allowed to be transported over any part or whole of this line.

5. Passenger cars of all classes attached to any UP and DOWN trains must be properly swept and kept clean. No dirt shall be allowed to remain especially on third class cars. Train guards shall supervise car boys and servants to carry out the work energetically and disinfection shall be applied as soon as a train arrives at its terminus station. Medical officers on trains will be held responsible to see that no unclean or deteriorated food stuff are supplied on dining and buffet cars attached to all trains. Offenders of the above will be severely dealt with.

6. Efficient disinfection must be kept on carrying out every day at all stations, waiting rooms, platforms, latrines and all places where passengers pass by.

7. For the benefit of public health, additional spittoons treated ready with lime and disinfection fluid are to be provided at all stations, waiting rooms and in trains.

8. Inspection at stations and on trains must be taken up with cordial attitude especially towards woman passengers. Advices in mild tone shall be offered in case of obstructions. No high handed manner is allowed and punishment is imperative if whoever commits such act.

9. At all stations sale of sweet melons, water melons, raw fruits, impure aerated water, fruit juice and all kinds of uncleanly cooked eatables that attract flies are prohibited.

10. At all the railway workshops, car sheds and places of resort of workmen, coolies and police, the officers in charge thereof shall effectively take in hand the precautionary measures against cholera as specially prescribed by the Railway Hospitals.

11. Report shall be made from time to time whenever development of the epidemic is noticed among passengers, workmen or labourers along the line.

12. All station staffs, guards, conductors and railway police officers either stationed or travelling in trains shall do their best to cooperate with the Sanitary Inspectors in carrying out their functions.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 15th August, 1919.

24980

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

The Public is hereby notified that on and after September 1st, rates for ordinary traffic exchanged between China and America, via Pacific, will be reduced approximately by twenty per cent.

By Order,
CHOW WAN PANG,
District Director and Manager.

Shanghai, August 19th, 1919.

24988

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Urgent messages, restricted to one message of not more than ten words per day, filed by the same sender, are again accepted. The word "Urgent," must be inserted before the address, and is included as one of the ten words.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, August 19th, 1919.

24989

Dr. S. S. SHPILBERG

Physician and Surgeon

Consulting hours: 11-1 and 4-6

36 Quinsan Road.

24927

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. North 2768

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2642

Choleraic Diarrhoea

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

HOW TO PREVENT

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruits, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

74846

Business Men's Lunch at Sullivan's Candy Store

every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Company has revoked the powers of attorney heretofore given to James S. Fearon and Frank L. Fearon and that Walter A. B. Nichols has been elected President of said Company and appointed general manager for China under full power of attorney.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

Shanghai, August 18th, 1919.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have been elected President and appointed General Manager for China of Fearon, Daniel & Company, Inc., under full power of attorney and that all other powers of attorney heretofore held by any other person or persons to represent said company in China except such as have been given by me under power of substitution have been revoked.

W. A. B. NICHOLS,
President and General Manager for China of Fearon, Daniel & Company, Inc.

Shanghai, August 18th, 1919.

24984

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Bill of Lading per S.S. "Hsin Lee" for Dalny issued by the Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd. today, has been lost. The Undermentioned B/Ls are notified as cancelled.

B/L No.	Marked	Pkgs.	
71	H K	1	Cotton thread
	"	5	Iron Bed
	"	1	Tea leaf
	"	1	Nankeen
	"	1	Brass Gong
	"	1	Joss stick
72	Y C T	6	Nankeen
73	H K	3	P. Goods
75	H M S	7	"
76	"	1	Satin
78	H K	30	Fly Cotton
79	"	1	Sago
79	"	10	Sweet Meats
80	"	1	Satin
	"	11	S. P. Goods
81	"	2	P. Goods
	"	1	Nankeen
46	S. S. C.	5	Store
48	"	1	Soap
	"	8	Store
49	"	16	Leather
28	M	6	P. Goods
66	E. D. S.	1	Blue Ink, etc.
	"	1	Native Powder, etc.
	"	1	Unclassed Paper

HSIN KEE HONG,
CHONG KEE HONG,
NEE KEE HONG.

24912

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI — PHONE: NORTH 1468

"RUSSIAN"

Keyboard National Typewriters

Just Received

Complete with leatherette carrying case

$75.00

Be sure you get Model No. 3

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Centr. 14778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Blackjack

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED

Fillets Findon Haddock - -	$1.25 per lb.
Fish Tongue - - - - -	.75 " "
Anchovy Fish - - - - -	.60 " "
Kippers - - - - - - -	.25 each

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway — Tel. North 639

CODE BOOKS

Just Arrived

A.B.C. Code 5th (improved) .$25.00
Bently's Code $25.00
Western Union Code $30.00

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller

111 Szechuen Road.

24638

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, a comfortable room with bath room attached, suitable for two persons. Also one small room.

Apply Mrs. C. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO let from September 1st, large comfortable newly furnished rooms equally appropriate for summer and winter. All modern comforts. For particulars apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

SUITE of two large and one small room, or of two large rooms, to be let with board, from 1st Sept. Both have private baths, verandahs, facing south on private enclosure, and windows on three sides. Conveniently located on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

24993

FURNISHED attic room to let, in private family, near Quinsan Gardens. Facing south. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

24978 A.21

TO LET, comfortable room with board in private family, Western district. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

24955 A.22

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, godown in Central district. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

24936 A.22

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenographer for Tsingtao. Apply Wm. Katz & Co., 1A Jinkee Road.

24994 A.22

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH lessons given by English gentleman, experienced teacher, by modern methods. Free afternoons and evenings. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

24990 A.22

WANTED, a capable Chinese speaker who is able to make speeches in Mandarin dialect to Chinese audiences. The wording for speech will be provided in Chinese. Knowledge of English not essential, though desirable. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

24992 A.21

C. G. C. Motorcycle Service Depot

18 Peking Road

Repairs to Motorcycles undertaken, all work done under personal supervision of an expert foreign mechanic.

New and used Motorcycles for sale.

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

Apply to:
KUAISHUNDO
No. 42, Chapoo Road

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24750

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, residential flat of three rooms, with bathroom and kitchen attached. Reply, stating terms, to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

24995

WANTED by American bachelor, comfortable room with bath, in western district or Frenchtown; without board. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

24991 A.21

MATRIMONY

MATRIMONY, young man (Portuguese), of 28 years, would like to meet young Japanese lady. Please enclose photo, which will be treated strictly confidentially. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

24923 A.24

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, the ground floor of The Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund, containing many and various sized offices, also two strong rooms (fire and burglar proof) with grilles, admirably adapted for a bank or other company or corporation requiring central and spacious offices. For full particulars and permission to view, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.

24856

OFFICES for rent, Central district. Ten rooms, elevator service. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

24949

SITUATION WANTED

INTELLIGENT and hard-working Chinese youth, at present employed, desires change in any capacity. Knowledge of salesmanship, general office work and typewriting. Speaks several Chinese dialects. Travelling or outport no objection. Good references. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

24982 A.21

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, six-cylinder, five-passenger Buick car, 1918 model, engine in excellent condition. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

24979 A.21

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale: Henderson 4-cylinder motor-cycle, in good running order, with new side-car (cost Tls. 150), Tls. 400 complete. Apply F. W. Schlobohm, Central Garage.

24960 A.20

FOR SALE, 4-cylinder Overland touring car, only used four months and in excellent condition. For particulars, please apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

24962 A.20

FOR SALE, Chase and Baker piano-player, with 150 rolls of music in good order. Trial invited. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

24950 A. 22

WIDLER & CO.

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

Szechwan Grass Cloth

Width: 20 inch. Length: 29 ft.
White, Dark and Light Blue.
Price Prepaid: $7.50 per roll.
Sent postage free to any address in the world.

"Just sufficient for your wants; Ideal for the summer months."
—Marco Polo.

Telegraphic and cable address: Widler-Chungking
Using Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales, et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Soiete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,347.42

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernaur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single act at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. Zau, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,040.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Fully paid-up	48,000,000
Reserve Fund	25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,299,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,923.68

[redacted]

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT

Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—	
Guilders 70,000,000	(about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilders 12,760,286	(about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Cember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI: INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Hankow-Hongkong-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on August 19, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	20-24
Mandarin	,,	60-70
Mackerel	,,	30-35
Pomfret	,,	30-35
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	8-12
Bananas	,,	6-7
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	8-10
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	per lb.	10-12
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	,,	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.40
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-2
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	,,	$4.20
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$3.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 15.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
O D W	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
S N B	June 19		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
O D W	July 15		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. P. I.	———		Novaki	Jap destroyer
7 P.	July 26		Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
TKDD	Aug. 12		Samar	Am. gun-boat
2 C.	Aug. 14		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

Launch Services

Friday, August 22, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:00 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Monday, August 25, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, August 26, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sekaki Maru will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Fine weather in our regions. Moderate and variable breezes. The barometers are still rising in central China. Signs of a new typhoon developing far East of Luzon.

19.—Barometer still very high. Cloudy weather with light Easterly breezes.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 19, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/10=Tls. 3.4286
@ exch. 73=Mex. $4.6967
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 126¾=Tls. 78.90
@ exch. 73=Mex. $108.08
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.775
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 205
Copper Cash ....per tael 187.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. .15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 59⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 33.93
Ex., New York on London T.T. $4.28½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/10
London ..... Demand 5/10¼
India ..... Nom. T.T. 318½
Paris ..... T.T. 875
Paris ..... Demand 878
New York ..... T.T. 126½
New York ..... Demand 126¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 65
Japan ..... T.T. 39¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 331
Singapore ..... T.T. 40⅝

Bank Buying Rates
Nominal

London ..... Demand 5/11
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 6/0½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 6/0¾
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 6/1
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 6/1¼
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 947
New York .... o/d. Docy. 128½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 135¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 5,600 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $2.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls.	3.25 @ 5/6	½	£1
,,	1 @ 828	nom. Fr.	9.22
,,	0.74 @ 121¼	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 41½	Yen.	2.68
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.62
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—
,,	- @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 19, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Semambus (200 Shares) Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.57½
Unofficial
Langkats Tls. 20.50 Sept. C. N. I.
Tebongs Tls. 14.00
Ziangbes Tls. 3.90
New Engineering Tls. 26¾ Sept.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 19, 1919.
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 20.00 Aug.
Tls. 20.80 Sept.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's
Tls. 194.50 Aug.
Tls. 195.50 Sept.
Tls. 198.30 Oct.
16/20's Tls. 208.80 Oct.
Tls. 207.80 Nov.

Hankow Market

Hankow, August 13, 1919.
Finance and Money Market

We have to report a very quiet week and a small demand for remittances for freight. At the close of week a little inter-bank business was done. Taels T.T. on Shanghai: The rate remained about 96.7 Chinese market. Dollars fell from 71.25—71.45 to 70.75—70.95. Interest: Fell from 20 percent to 18 percent but rose to 22½ percent on 14th inst. Changsha exchange 26.
Imports
Piece Goods.—Market is very quiet and deliveries small. Prices for near arrival cargo are steady.
Yarn.—Good demand at steady prices.
Exports
The Japanese continue to buy gall nuts and white peas. Supplies of bean oil have been so reduced that sellers have withdrawn for the time being. Woodoil is steady although buyers have held off the last week. Some fair sized purchases are reported to have been made with regard to the new sesamum seed crop, despite the current exchange the tael price has advanced again. Hen Albumen seems to be in good demand. Liquid hen yolk is slightly weaker, some lots of antimony regulus have been sold.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.
The output of crude oil for the week ended August 17 was 201 tons.

U.S. ARMY IS WORKING ON MEXICAN PROBLEMS

Chiefs Recast Old Plans For Theoretical Operations In That Country

BASED ON WAR'S LESSONS

Officers at Coblenz Keenly Interested In Reports Of Possible Intervention

By Edwin L. James

Coblenz, July 13.—The report from Washington that the United States will probably intervene in Mexico, published in a Paris newspaper which reached Coblenz yesterday, has aroused the liveliest interest among American officers here, who of course know nothing as to whether it is correct.

For the last six months higher officers of the American Army have been drawing up plans for a Mexican campaign by United States troops. This is not so startling as it may seem. What has been done is that a board of officers, after studying our military effort in Europe, have been mapping out theoretical operations for the purpose of applying the lessons learned by our fighting men over here.

In so doing our military machine has begun to do what the armies of European nations have long done, that is, draft plans of campaigns against neighbor nations, both for the purpose of practice and also on the long chance that some day they may prove otherwise useful. Therefore, while any plans which our army may have drafted for use in a Mexican campaign would be of practical use should they be needed, their preparation presumes no prior intention of using them.

The American Army never before had any such equipment or benefit of experience as it has today. The Army has learned war with the most modern weapons and knows how to use them. As our previous unpleasantness with Mexico has involved the use of military weapons now old, it was decided to revamp the plans in the direction of putting the 1919 stamp upon them.

Drafting Final Conclusions

As soon as the American Army of Occupation became comfortably established on the Rhine boards of officers who had had much combat experience were appointed, one to deal with infantry problems, one for artillery problems, one for cavalry problems, one for supply problems, and one for staff problems. They worked through January, February, and March, and in April all their efforts were submitted to a central commission on the lessons of the war, at the head of which had been placed Major General J. T. Dickman, who was in command of the Third Army.

This commission is now drafting its final reports, which will outline methods that the American military machine could see against Mexico or any other nation which in a possible unhappy course might decide to give the United States trouble, or which the United States might regard as a necessary subject for coercion.

There would be, of course, many physical differences between the battles on the western front in France and any military effort by the United States in Mexico. A Mexican campaign would be one of movement almost entirely, and the problems of transport and supply would be the great ones. However, this does not mean that many of the new weapons which the American Army has acquired and learned to use would not be of the greatest value in restoring order in Mexico.

Big Part For Airplanes

There is less interest in speculating upon what use could be made of our new heavy mobile artillery, or of gas or of Browning machine guns than in considering the possibilities of airplanes and our experience in military transport. Outside of their use in bombing and machine-gun operations, one can see the great field for airplanes in any effort to restore order in Mexico by strategical garrisons. With little prospect of serious interference from Mexico, airplanes of our service could be used not only for most valuable purposes of communication, but as heavy carrying machines they would unquestionably be used for supply purposes over long distances and past interferences.

The war gave America the best military truck which has appeared in Europe, the Liberty truck. The possibilities of this vehicle under conditions which would obtain in Mexico, as compared with conditions on the splendid roads of Europe, will probably be a matter for early experiment.

When considering that in the event of American troops going into Mexico on any serious scale, the lines of communication would present the biggest problems, it should be remembered that the S. O. S. system of the American Expeditionary Force was the envy of the supply experts of all the European armies.

Two Divisions for Combat

I asked some higher officers today for expressions of opinion as to how many troops would be needed to intervene in Mexico. They said that all depended on what sort of intervention might be undertaken. They were sure that two such divisions as the First and Second could whip any Mexican force that would give battle, but when it came to a matter of lines of communication through Mexico or of numerous garrisons the size of the country would call for vastly larger forces than would be needed for any possible combat purposes.

$250,000 Is Refused For A Masterpiece

London, July 4.—A bid of 50,000 guineas ($250,000) is said to have been offered at the Christie art auction today for Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse."

This bid, said to be by far the highest price ever offered at auction for an English artist's picture, was not accepted, as Christie's, acting for the owner of the painting, the Duke of Westminster, put in a bid of 52,000 guineas. The bid of 50,000 guineas was made by an Englishman, who wished to keep the picture in England.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and diarrhoea during the hot season the system must be kept clean and the functions active, for which purpose there is nothing equal to

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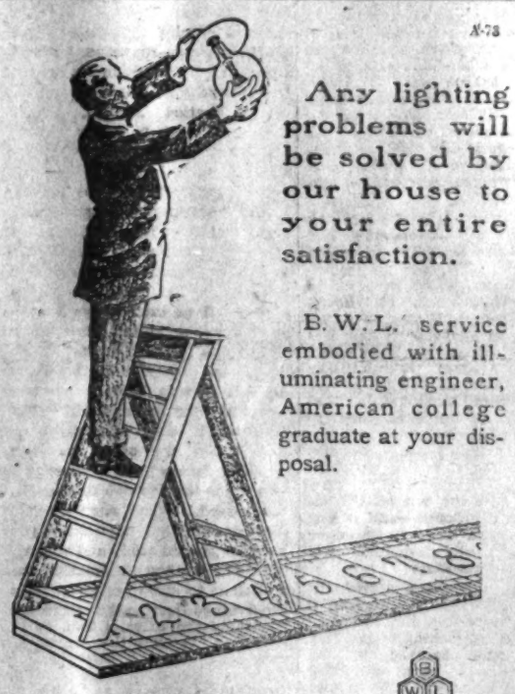

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[illegible]B Kiangse Road, Shanghai (and at Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Harbin) Phone: Central 103

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WEATHER
Steady weather with Easterly breezes in our regions. Rough weather on both sides of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 20, 1919

Russia, The Nadir Of Allied Statesmanship

THE Supreme Ruler (Kolchak, not God) cries out for help. Above all the confused clamor of propaganda and counter-propaganda rising from Russia that lone whimper of "Thou desertest me" rings clear. For it reveals almost everything. It reveals the indignity and farcicality of the whole Kolchak regime. It reveals the consistent misrepresentation to Western peoples of conditions in Russia, misrepresentation partly through ignorance and partly through unscrupulousness. But most of all there rings in that whimper the melancholy of all the feebleness, the fecklessness, the hopelessness, the stupidity and perhaps even the insincerity of the policy of the Western Powers in Russia for the last two years.

Now, just analyse Kolchak's statement and its implications. It is only a few weeks since the Allies were offering him recognition as ruler of Russia amid loud hozannas from the press. The only question at issue, was what he should do after he got to Moscow, his getting there being a foregone conclusion. Notes flashed across the continents as to whether he should call a constituent assembly or not and whether he would be liberal or not. And while the Supreme Ruler, with his foot firmly planted on the neck of the prostrate Bolshevik corpse, magnanimously agreed to call an assembly after he took up the scepter in Moscow, the Bolshevik corpse, with its characteristic disregard for the diplomatic proprieties, lightly tossed off the foot, arose, dusted itself and began grievously to belabor the Supreme Ruler's head. So much so, that the Supreme Ruler at the last writing before his apologia was still running. You will remember that the American government, still hesitant about recognising the Kolchak government, sent Mr. Morris, its ambassador at Tokio, to make a personal trip to Omsk to look over conditions before formally giving its seal of approval. And Mr. Morris arrived in Omsk just in time to meet Kolchak coming back. Were the consequences not so serious and the stakes so momentous, it would be a glorious burlesque.

Now, Kolchak in his statement to the Allied and American representatives at Omsk, while admitting his failure, places the blame on the Allies, though more in sorrow than in anger. And in a great measure he is justified. The Allies did not, it is true, give him much help. As he says, they did not do as much as he considered necessary to render him sufficient assistance. They did not give him enough food, enough ammunitions, enough money. So he failed. And that confession goes down to fundamentals in Russia.

Remember: since November, 1917, the picture of Russia that has been painted for us is that of a great country held unwilling in the grip of a few fanatics. Russia's millions and Siberia's millions, we have seen in the propagandist's mind's eye waiting helpless for deliverance, crying for rescue from the merciless Bolshevik tyrants in Moscow. And Kolchak, with our blessing, was to be deliverer. He was to break the yoke, and the Russian peasants, free again, would go their chosen path. Well, we gave Kolchak our blessing, and we gave him more. We gave him troops, we gave him munitions, we gave him supplies, we gave him money, we held his communications open for him, we organised attacks for him in various parts of Russia to relieve him of pressure, we blockaded the Soviet governments, we held his outposts for him till he raised his volunteer army, the troops that were flocking to his standards to break the tyrant Lenin-Trotsky hold. And he started across Siberia to do it. And what of the Russian people? Did they rally round the standards of the deliverer, rejoicing in full freedom's light? Did they rush forth in righteous indignation to smite the tyrant dead, to break Bolshevism's black throttle? They did not. What, then, of the picture of Russia that has been drawn for us? Why don't the Russian people wipe out the Bolshevik government? Well, is the picture true? Do they want to? Those are the questions that Kolchak's statement involuntarily illumines.

There is no escaping the conclusion. They don't want to. Deluded they may be: that is for history to decide. But the fact is unchallengable that they don't. They have been given ample opportunities to prove whether they do: intervention in Siberia, intervention in Archangel, intervention around Odessa, troops equipped with Allied supplies in the Caucasus, the Finnish attack toward Petrograd, the Esthonian advance. And every effort has lived only so long as it was bolstered up by Allied support. In not a single case has there been evidence of Russian popular support for the anti-Bolshevik expeditions.

Make no mistake then as to what that means. If we do give Kolchak the increased help that he asks; if we give him enough men and munitions and money so that he can conquer his way to Moscow; if, as it has proved, he cannot do that without Allied backing, then it will not be Kolchak who has ousted the Bolsheviki, it will not be the Russian people. It will be the Allies. What then of self-determination? What then of our promises to let the Russian people work out their own future, decide their own form of government for themselves? For that will be intervention, direct intervention in the internal affairs of a nation with whom we are not officially at war, with a nation which was but three years ago our Ally and whose sacrifices saved us from German subjugation. It will be exactly as if we sent troops into China to force on it a monarchical government, as if we sent troops into Japan to force on it a republican government, as if we sent troops into Italy or Spain or Sweden to force on them any kind of government we ourselves choose. There is no gainsaying that. The Russian people have had opportunity to make their choice. And if Lenin and Trotsky have succeeded in maintaining nearly two years of rule it cannot be through any source of power other than the support of the majority. It is true that the Allies by their mistakes, by their lack of understanding of Russian history, race psychology and conditions, have helped throw that support to Lenin and Trotsky. It is true that by backing every remnant of the imperialist bureaucracy and every disgruntled conspirator of the Black Russia of the Romanoffs we have given the moderate Russians no choice but the Bolsheviki as the lesser of two evils. But even without this factor the sympathies of the Russian majority have shown themselves to be, if not in favor of the Bolsheviki, then certainly against the anti-Bolsheviki. And if we intervene it will be against the Russian majority.

Now, if we are convinced on fair examination of all the facts honestly and openly laid before us that the mere existence of one Bolshevik state constitutes a menace against our own form of society and civilisation, let us so intervene; realising always that it will be a long war, a costly war and a bloody war. But let us do it only on such examination; not on dishonest and unscrupulous propaganda dinned into us at the behest of interests concerned over the fate of their bonds. And let us do it thoroughly and intelligently, not by half-heartedly backing ventures foredoomed to failure as certainly as was Kolchak's. For that was foredoomed. It was so recognised by any man openminded to all the evidence. It was foredoomed because however much the Russians might hate Bolshevism they hate it less than a restoration of rule by the survivors of the Russian terrorists who surround Kolchak. And in that connection it is with pardonable pride that THE CHINA PRESS recalls that in its editorial of the day after the announcement from Paris that the Allies were offering the Kolchak government recognition it made the formal prediction that before two years the Allies would realise the folly of that decision.

The Right Kind Of King

(From New York Tribune Paris Bureau)

Berlin, June 19.—When a group of American newspaper men is impressed by a crowned King it may be taken to mean that the King in question has qualities quite distinct from the accident of his kingship. And after speeding through Belgium for forty-eight hours in the dusty track of King Albert of the Belgians the representatives of the press of the United States are agreed that if you must have kings that is the kind of king you must have.

President Wilson was coming to pay Belgium his long-expected and long-delayed visit, and in the most natural way in the world the King and Queen of the Belgians jumped aboard an aeroplane at Brussels and flew to a seaside resort called La Panne, landing on the beach among a crowd of surprised bathers. Royalty took it as the most casual occurrence, which set the note for everybody else, so there was an exchange of smiles and greetings, whereafter royalty walked to a hotel.

Bright and early in the morning royalty took an automobile and sped to Adinkerke, the little station on the Belgian frontier where President and Mrs. Wilson were to be greeted. Thither came also Brand Whitlock, who is Minister to Belgium; Baron Moncheur, who was Belgian Minister to Washington once upon a time; the Military Governor, General Verbiest; the Civil Governor, Janssens de Bisthoven, and all the local functionaries, including the stationmaster, arrayed like the lilies. Royalty spent the time of waiting in chatting with all these—and a number of others who are not official enough to be mentioned—and it was noticeable that, whether baron or brakeman, royalty gave each and all the same greeting.

This same greeting served for President and Mrs. Wilson, and it did not appear that the President found anything lacking in it. Perhaps this was because it had warmth without heat, cordiality without gush and sincerity without show—in short, because it was the sort of greeting that is known and generally popular in the United States of America.

Through all the bleak waste of the country that had been burned gray by war pathetic little groups stood at doorways and cheered faintly, and to them the King and the Queen smiled and waved hands. Sometimes we stopped, and at once a crowd gathered. There was no charmed circle in these crowds for the King. He moved about among his subjects and his guests distinguished only by his great height, and—let it be said—by his very good manners. If he desired to speak to some one among us he did not, as was traditional with kings, summon that person haughtily to him. He moved through the crowd and spoke to the person very simply and very pleasantly.

And so we came to Brussels, where the station was banked about with flowers and carpets were laid. Yet even here the man who contrived to make the occasion simple and democratic was the prince by birth and the crowned head by inheritance. Everything was ordered and arranged—well ordered and well arranged, let it be said—yet this tall young man in the general's uniform contrived to give it an air of spontaneity, of homely cordiality.

There is a story going the rounds that when he goes again to America he wants to travel in an aeroplane. If he does one can imagine him dropping casually out of the clouds on to the beach at Coney Island just as he descended among the bathers at La Panne. And nothing at Coney, or anywhere else in the United States, would disturb his simplicity, his directness, his unself-consciousness.

He has been sentimentalised over for nearly five years, but when you have seen him you are not surprised that this should be so. And when he goes again to America there will be one hundred and ten million of people to agree with the decision of the American newspaper men who traveled with him—that if you must have kings that is the kind of king you must have.

German Human Nature As Seen By A French Alsatian

The Modern German "has neither the talent nor the taste for liberty," and the Germans as a whole, men, women, and children, when they encounter this taste elsewhere, "do not respect in other peoples feelings and ideas which are not ripe in themselves, or which have been smothered." This is the gist of the opinion of a lifelong student of German character, Prof. Charles Andler, a French Alsatian born in Strasbourg, now a professor of the German language and literature in the Sorbonne. His study of conditions in the Germany of today, made with the carefulness of a philosopher even though it is presented with unusual simplicity and "readableness," has lately been translated by Grace Falow Norton, and published in this country by the American Association for International Conciliation, in International Conciliation (New York). "What should be changed in Germany?" asks Professor Andler, and he finds the root of the difficulty in the German people, the same German people with whom we announced, from time to time, that we were not at war. It seems to be the moral of Professor Andler's study that we were at war with the German people, and that we may be at war with them again unless they change their minds and habits. As an explanation of the type of mentality that most of them have carried over into the present days of German humiliation—and that many of them, no matter what happens, will carry into their graves—Professor Andler shows them as they were in the years just previous to the war:

"If I picture to myself correctly the average Germans, both the common people and the bourgeoisie, they are people without vision, men of a limited horizon, strictly specialised each in his own work, for whom the days pass in methodical labor, without overwork, and strangely secure and regular. In the evenings they do not disdain a glass of beer, a game of skittles, or choral singing. Some find leisure for communal or corporate interests. Yet, excellent patriots almost all of them, they feel no other concern in the direction of the destinies of this country which they love. They tell themselves that it is safe behind the most powerful army in the world. They think the direction of public affairs is a trade like other trades, a specialty demanding an apprenticeship which the average German has not served. They consider that there are officials who have gone into this special study and who will toil with method, regularity, and patriotism to carry on these affairs. The average German has more confidence in the officials than in the Reichstag, because the Kaiser has more confidence in them than in the Reichstag—the Kaiser and the Government passing as "above all parties." They say this and they are believed! Nor is it to be questioned that the Government has at heart the protection of the material prosperity of the German people, as far as this is possible. It knows that material prosperity, particularly when conquered by the rude discipline and immense effort which the rapid economic expansion of Germany made necessary, puts every other preoccupation to sleep. The mass of the people has not time or does not care to demand political rights when collective energy and individual effort are exhausted in the immense work for which people and Government know so marvelously how to combine: the work of the economic expansion of Germany.

"Meanwhile, what becomes of the internal liberties? And what of the external relations of the state? What use does the Government make of the enormous force springing from the German people? The multitude takes no thought of this. Certain powerful leagues, the conservative League of Agriculturists, or the recent League of the Hansa, a more liberal organ of the great Jewish bank, have opened up a propaganda for economic ends. The Social Democrats made it their business to carry on in the press and in their public meetings a purely negative and theoretical criticism. Powerful enough in the city administrations, they claimed no title to the actual management of state business and their work of control was as devoid of sanction as is all the rest of German parliamentarism. "You have neither a revolutionary opposition nor a parliamentary opposition!" cried Jaures to the German Socialists at Amsterdam.

"Where then lay the political life of Germany before 1914? It was the privilege of those leaders to whom the German people had confided their destiny. It was confined to that caste of Junkers who furnish the high officials just as they furnish the generals, and who sometimes associate with themselves talent selected outside, from among the specialists in law or in the technique of industry or finance. In order to escape control, up to 1907 this caste placed the greatest obstacles in the way of the liberty of the press and the rights of assembly and association. Thus the people of every class, from Germany's great industries and her great commerce, her ancient and new middle class, and her intellectuals—all remained politically without culture, in spite of the overflowing wealth of the country and the enormous progress in technology.

"The unique political task and the duty par excellence of the good bourgeois patriots was to cry "Hoch!" at the passage of the court carriages and to decorate for those dynastic anniversaries which German particularism furnishes in quantities every year in each monarchy of the Empire. If one was reckoned among the 'high lights of society,' on these anniversaries one was invited to the usual banquet, dreaded for its dullness, where the 'high lights' communed in a spirit of monarchic loyalty. And if any profound uneasiness troubled the German people, other well-known leagues, the Wehrverein, the Flottenverein, the general association of Kriegervereine, the Pan-Germanist league, or simply the salaried press, would combine to stir up a roaring wave of chauvinism which would sweep all internal grievances away. Discord ceased at the approach of real or imaginary national peril. No one asked if there might not be certain men, powerful though few in number, whose interest lay in having some peril threaten from without, in order that they might be spared the sight of their power shaken from within."

Some years before the war, says Professor Baldensperger, a colleague of Professor Andler on the faculty of the Sorbonne, now attached to Columbia University, Professor Andler "held the belief that a liberating force, spreading from the organised proletariat of Germany, would sooner or later bring over the [illegible] ...ary, as is afterward the slow rising up which transforms him. Real power, on the contrary, he says in Morgenrote, lies in gentle and courteous souls. The thoughts that direct the world come 'on the feet of doves,' declares Zoroaster. For the importance lies in the values; and throughout the system of Nietzsche it is the values which in the last analysis give direction to the use of the powers. This is the Germany, attached once more to the immaterial values of civilisation, that we could receive into the Society of Nations.

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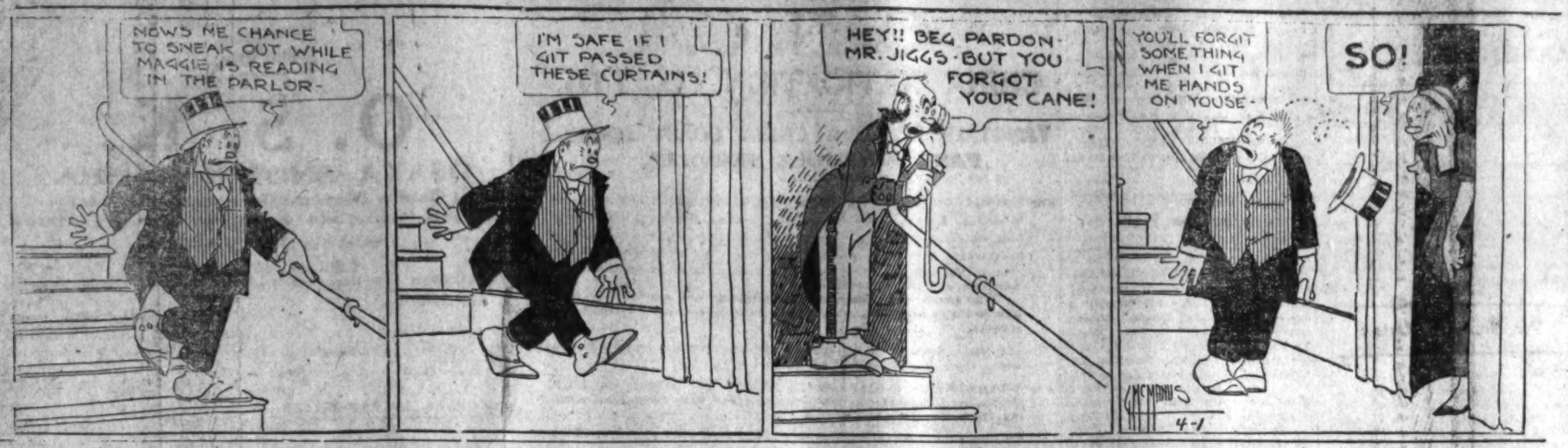
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


NOW'S ME CHANCE TO SNEAK OUT WHILE MAGGIE IS READING IN THE PARLOR-
I'M SAFE IF I GIT PASSED THESE CURTAINS!
HEY!! BEG PARDON MR. JIGGS-BUT YOU FORGOT YOUR CANE!
YOU'LL FORGIT SOMETHING WHEN I GIT ME HANDS ON YOUSE-
SO!
GEO MCMANUS
4-1

The Penalty Of Being Healthy

Does a healthy person more readily fall a victim to an epidemic disease than an unhealthy one? Numerous recorded instances which seem to point to this conclusion are referred to by a writer in The London Lancet in an article entitled "The Disadvantage of Being Healthy."

Touching on the observations made by Dr. D. N. MacRae, of Bloemfontein, during the recent epidemic of influenza, he said they went to show that—

"patients with a previous history of chronic catarrhal conditions of the lungs bore the disease well. This disadvantage of being healthy has received a certain amount of support from other scattered observations, similar to those recorded in a letter this week by Dr. W. H. Dickinson, tuberculosis medical officer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In one London chest hospital the first influenza wave left almost all the occupants of beds unscathed, and although during the autumnal wave a number of rapidly fatal cases occurred they were mostly admitted with pneumonia already developed.

"In a thesis on the Clinical Significance of Opsonins circulated in 1907, E. C. Morland noted that six tuberculosis patients with slight influenza infection suffered no diminution of opsonic power while their (healthy) medical attendant had a severe attack which brought down his index to the low value of 0.68.

"The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of January 16 contains a remarkable paper by Dr. D. B. Armstrong dealing with the same point. He refers to the fact, so vividly impressed upon us during the last few months, that influenza attacks with special virulence and causes a high mortality among those in the prime of life, in the best physical condition, and most free from disease.

"This difference between the strong and the weak, Dr. Armstrong adds, appears to be due not to the fact that the former are predisposed to influenza, but that the latter are in some way protected against it. In Framingham, Mass., the organisation of the Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration furnishes reliable statistics on this point. In the recent first epidemic of influenza about 16 percent of the entire population were attacked while only 4 percent of the tuberculosis portion were. Moreover, most of the tuberculosis persons had the disease in an arrested form and were going about and working, and therefore were as much exposed to infection as the remaining part of the population. Indeed, in the arrested cases the incidence was only 2 percent. Figures from other communities presented at Chicago bear out the Framingham experience.

"The fatality rate showed the same contrast as the incidence rate; other observations are also in agreement. It is stated that in Washington and St. Louis, where there are large negro populations, influenza, fatal and otherwise, was relatively much less prevalent among the negroes than the whites. The high rate of tuberculosis among negroes is well known. American army medical officers have frequently said that in the camps the Northern boy lived while the Southern boy died; the city boy lived while the country boy died. Was this due to the fact that the one was more frequently tuberculised than the other? It has been stated that this greater susceptibility of the healthy is true for all types of acute infection."

It is interesting to note, the writer observes, that in typhoid epidemics the strongest individuals are the readiest victims, and he continues:

"But may not this be due to the fact that typhoid infection lowers the resistance to acute respiratory disease and that it is to this complication, as in the case of influenza, the healthy individual succumbs? Thus the suggestion is that a kind of vaccination against acute respiratory disease results from chronic respiratory disease. This form of immunity may as indicated above, have a relation to race. Framingham statistics showed that the incidence of tuberculosis for the whole population was 2.2 percent, but for the Italian part only 0.5, while for those of Irish stock it was 4.9 percent.

"In the influenza epidemic, on the other hand, there were four times as much influenza and pneumonia among the Italians as among the rest of the community, made up in large part of Irish and Irish-American stock. Should subsequent investigation prove that chronic respiratory disease, particularly tuberculosis, regardless of the race factor, in a measure protects against acute respiratory disease, what is the practical bearing? The disadvantages of chronic disease certainly outweigh any advantage conferred by protection against acute disease. Dr. Armstrong's view is that the solution should be found, as in the case of smallpox, in some form of artificial immunisation. Anti-influenzal vaccination thus has its supporters in many lands."

The Demand For Leisure

"The present demand for leisure as one of the necessaries of civilised life is certain to revive the Sunday observance question," says the Spectator. "'Surely that is settled!' we hear someone cry with impatience; 'Sunday has been secularised.' This is to some extent true. Sunday is no longer strictly 'observed' in England; but it is this very fact which must, we think, reopen the question. If the pleasure of the people is to be provided for on a greater and greater scale, vast numbers of their fellows must work to provide it. The Continental Sunday appears to the casual stranger as a scene of happiness and refreshing gaiety resting upon nothing. In reality, of course, it rests upon work.

"If we use the word 'rest' in the simple sense of physical repose, the Puritan Sunday certainly gave it to as many people as possible. The modern English world, however, desires not so much rest as recreation. Normally active persons in these vigorous days hate inertia, and refuse altogether to conform to what seems to them an ideal of the past. They want a Sabbath made for them; they will not be made over again to suit the Sabbath and it is difficult for the most orthodox Christian to deny to the rising generation this right of refusal.

"The early Reformers, the great authors of the Reformation, made no effort to Judaise Sunday. Take the most out-and-out of all the Reformers, Calvin. His words on the subject must have been a stumbling block indeed to his Puritan followers. He declares 'that the ancient father substituted the Lord's Day in place of the Sabbath not without special reason, for it was the day of Christ's Resurrection and which finished all legal shadows; and Christians were admonished by this alternation of the day not to adhere to a shadowy ceremony.' Christians, he goes on, 'should have nothing to do with a superstitious observance of days.

"In England Cranmer, in his Catechism, published in 1548, takes much the same tone:

"'Here note, good children,' he writes, 'that the Jews in the Old Testament were commanded to keep the Sabbath Day. But we Christian men in the New Testament are not bound to such commandments of Moses law concerning differences of times, days, and meats, but have liberty and freedom to use other days for our Sabbath days, therein to hear the Word of God and keep an holy rest. And therefore that this Christian liberty may be kept and maintained we no more keep the Sabbath on Saturday as the Jews do; but we observe the Sunday and certain other days as the magistrates do judge convenient.

"'We be lords over the Sabbath,' asserts Tyndale, 'and may change it into Monday or any other day as we need.'

"If the rest, the worship, the commemoration had been insisted on, and no countenance had been given to the superstitious regard for a day, religion might have been less regarded as a thing to be put on with one's best clothes. Certainly the fact of allowing the two Commandments of Christ to be read instead of the ten of Moses will make the path of a clergyman who desires a Sabbath made for the twentieth-century man much plainer and less obstructed by verbal contradiction than has hitherto been the case."

Shall We Fly By Steam?

Is there any reason why the explosion-motor, with gasoline as fuel, should be the exclusive power for aviation? Such motors are very light, and are hence suited to the small airplanes in which man necessarily began his excursions into the air; but the latest giant planes are like steamships compared with rowboat when we view them beside our early attempts. Oars are good to propel a skiff, but no one thinks of using them nowadays for large vessels. The triremes of antiquity are seen no more. So if we are to have huge, heavy aircraft, why not try steam as a motive power? A contributor to Power Plant Engineering (Chicago), reminds us that this would be nothing new. This writer warns us against the too common error of saying that something "can't be done." Such statements are usually followed sooner or later by somebody doing it. In fact, nearly everything in aviation today is an achievement of the supposedly impossible, especially the big planes weighing many tons each. This extraordinary increase in size leads him to question whether a change in fuel may not prove advantageous, not just at present perhaps, but when the right time comes for it. He reminds us that the idea is not a new one. Steam-propelled airplanes have been not only proposed, but built. A thirty-pound model, steam-driven, was made by Professor Langley in the experimental days of aviation and flew over half a mile. We read:

"Until just a few years ago flying was popularly regarded as a dangerous hobby and comparatively few had faith in its practical purposes. But the phenomenal evolution of the aircraft industry during the war brought progress which would otherwise have required a span of year. With the cessation of hostilities considerable attention has been diverted to the commercial uses of aircraft, which may conveniently be classified as mail and passenger-service.

"Men who first ventured the prediction that postal and express matter would one day be carried through the air were branded as dreamers. Parts of that dream became a reality during 1918, and more extensive aerial-mail program will be adopted this year. The despatch with which important communications and parcels are delivered between large cities has firmly established its need.

"Large passenger-carrying aircraft are now receiving pronounced attention. Lately developed by the Navy is a flying-boat having a wing area of 2,400 square feet, equipped with three Liberty motors and weighing 22,000 pounds with a full load. It is the largest seaplane in the world and on a recent test-trip from Virginia to New York carried fifty-one passengers. At the present moment the public is awaiting the thrilling details of the first flight between Europe and America, which has just occurred as a result of the keen international rivalry involved between the various entrants.

"The British are now constructing a super-triplane fitted with six 500 horse-power engines. Originally intended to carry 10,000 pounds of bombs and a crew of eight over a distance of 1,200 miles, the converted machine is claimed to be able to carry approximately one hundred passengers. It has a wing span of 141 feet and a fuselage length of 85 feet.

"What about the power plants of the future aircraft? Will the internal-combustion engine continue to reign supreme, or will increasing power demands of the huge planes to come lead to the development of suitable steam-engines? Will the use of petroleum continue to be one of the triumphs of aviation, or will the time come when substitutes may be successfully utilised?

"For aerial motive-power, the principal requirements are: great power for weight with a fairly high factor of safety, compactness, reliability of operation under flying conditions, and safety from fire. Bulk and weight of steam-driven equipment apparently impose severe restrictions upon its practical development for present aircraft purposes, but who is willing to classify its future use as an absurdity?

"Steam operation in small model airplanes is no innovation. Langley, in 1891-95, built four model airplanes, one driven by carbonic-acid gas and three by steam-engines. One of the steam-driven models weighed thirty pounds, and on one occasion flew a distance of about three thousand feet. In 1913 an Englishman constructed a power plant weighing about two pounds which consisted of a flash boiler and single-acting engine. This unit employed benzolin, impure benzine, as fuel, and propelled a model plane weighing five pounds."

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain Johannessen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Slangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. Hwah Lee, (Chartered 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Thursday, August 21, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tschang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,825 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tafoo Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, August 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Wednesday, August 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday August 20, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, August 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Irene, Captain C. Shepperd, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain H. Y'amoto, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Central Wharf on Aug. 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom je ty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hanyang, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave on Thursday, August 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Captain C. Westerland, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Aug. 22, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shansi, Captain J. E. Evans, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwellin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, August 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chengtu, Captain G. H. Pennefather, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain F. P. Newberg, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Steamer Kwangping, on August 23, for Freight or passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on August 23, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Feright and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Friday, August 23. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer Altai Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on August 26. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alaska Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on September 17. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Java Maru, Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on September 28. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	22 —	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	25 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	27 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	28 —	Seattle	Western Knight	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	29 —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	30 —	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep.	6 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep.	6 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep.	12 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	13 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	17 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Sep.	24 —	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	4 —	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	4 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	6 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct.	24 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	30 —	Vancouver	[illegible] Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct.	31 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug.	20 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	23 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	26 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	27 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	30 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	30 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	3 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	8 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	20 —	Calcutta via Japan	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21 —	London, etc.	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	24 —	London	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	25 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Aug.	25 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. C.
Aug.	27 —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	28 —	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	1 —	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	3 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Sep.	4 —	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11 —	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11 —	London, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	15 —	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	19 —	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep.	25 —	London, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	23 —	London	Khiva	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug.	20	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	20	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	20	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug.	20	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	20	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21	— Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	— Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	21	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	— Amoy & Swatow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	D.L. Amoy & Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	22	10.00* F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug.	22	— Manila & Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	23	— Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	—	—Manila & Hongkong	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug.	20	D.L. Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	20	D.L. Tientsin	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	20	D.L. Tientsin	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21	— Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	10.00 W'hsi, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	22	D.L. Chefoo & Chinwangtao	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	22	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug.	23	8.00* Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug.	23	D.L. C'foo, N'chwang, T'tsin	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	23	— T'tau, T'tsin, Dairen	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	26	noon Dairen	Osaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug.	27	D.L. Tientsin	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyt, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight, (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents. 11-33 French Bund

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
*S.S. West Conab .... Aug. 29	*S.S. West Vaca ..... Aug. —
*S.S. West Vaca ..... Sept. 12	S.S. Venezuela ..... Aug. 28
S.S. Venezuela ..... Sept. 13	*S.S. West Sequana ... Sept. —
	S.S. Ecuador ..... Sept. 30

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S.S. Colusa	S.S. Santa Cruz .....

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FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug.	21	D.L. Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	21	D.L. Wuhu	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tschang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahita	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	19 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	River ports	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	19 —	River ports	Yohying Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	19 —	Tientsin	Fuching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	Nanking	Shunyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	Tangtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	19 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Aug.	19 —	.....	Lyun	Chi.	
Aug.	19 —	.....	Chienan	Br.	
Aug.	19 —	Wuhu	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	19 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	19 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	18 —	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19 —	Japan	Fumi Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug.	19 —	Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	19 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	19 —	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

O. S. K.

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(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	Aug. 23	Aug. 26

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid and Rotterdam.

	Tons		
*ALASKA MARU	18,000		Sept. 14 Sept. 17

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
JAVA MARU	15,000	J. Furimura,	Sept. 23	Sept. 28

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 21	Aug. 22

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto,	Aug. 20	Aug. 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Aug. 22 Aug. 23

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

[redacted]

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

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TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 23, 1919

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	25nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th
S.S. "NILE"	OCT.	4th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S "CHINA"	AUGUST	31st
S.S "NANKING"	OCTOBER	21st

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EUROPEAN LINE

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	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamara,	Sept. 1
IYO MARU	12,599	Capt. K. Koakawa,	Sept. 15

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	22,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 24
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Oct. 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Takahashi,	Aug. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 30

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 23
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Aug. 27
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Sept. 3

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Sept. 8

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Nov. 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail S.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4		
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50		
23.45	11.12		"	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00		
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53		
24.00	11.25		"	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45		
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .		
Local 5.	**Mail 3.**	**Exp. 1.**		**Tientsin-Pukow Line**			**Exp. 2.**	**Mail 4.**	**Local 6.**
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	"	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	"	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.58
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchiang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	522	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	"	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
15.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40
	R. Exp.	**Exp.**		**Shanghai-Nanking Line**			**Exp.**	**R. Exp.**	
	23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50	
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00	

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsaochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. J. Thayes.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan: Messrs. I. J. Benjamin, J. A. S. Bates, J. Harlow, H. Wright, S. S. Heiman, H. Finkelstein, K. Kanazu, J. Sakai, Tauzaki, Yoshino, Ishii, J. S. Agassiz, Mrs. J. A. Bates, Misses Reid Nicholas Zannos, N. Kosariff, V. Drachenfels, Mr. and Mrs. Sakai and child, Mr. and Mrs. Shimano, Mr. and Mrs. Awono.

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919

DAte and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	US.	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Swatow	Hanyang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Swatow	Irene	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taishun	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Agapenor	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Vstock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	8.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, via Kobe	Atsuta Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo	Tientsin	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	14.30	14.30	..	..	..	14.00
Japan & America, via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	15.00	14.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, August 22.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.00
Manila direct	E. of Russia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Africa Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan & America, via Moji	do	..	..	..	..	820.00	19.30
Monday, August 25.							
France, etc	*Andre Lebon						
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Cey., Ion, India and Europe, via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	88.00	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on Friday, August 22.

† Parcels only.
A Registered articles at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 23.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 4 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

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MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
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SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - Aug. 27th
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - Sept. 17th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - Oct. 30th

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "Western Knight" - - - - - Aug. 28th
S.S. "Eldridge" - - - - - Aug. 30th

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Tancred" - - - - - - - Sept. 6th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU "DOWN" (MAIN LINE) **ZAHKOU TO SHA**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Passenger & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Express R
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	19 1
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19 30
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.16	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19 5
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*15.60*	*17.55*	*19 20*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.12	....	20 2
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.62	13.28	....	16.53	18.48	....	21 2
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.2	19.20	....	21.5
Tsekah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22 2
Chapoo dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	22 5
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23 4
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19 35	....	....	24.0

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6 0	7 ....
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.01	8 .0
Chapoo dep.	....	....	8.01	9 19
Tsekah dep.	....	....	8 41	....
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	....
Kashi dep.	....	7.4	9.53	11 .5
Soojiang dep.	....	9.05	10 37	12.59
Lunghwa Junction dep.	8.18	10.38	11 38	14 .8
Shanghai South arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14 25
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	10.39	2.30
Soochow dep.	....	....	10.39	11.44
Jessfield dep.	....	....	10.46	11.51
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	11.0	12.05

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17 30	23.00	Zahkou dep.	....	10	12.25	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16 15	17 45	23 15	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10	12	....
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 25	18 07	23.25	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	1	07	....
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18 25	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11	1	....

R. Restaurant Car.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The B.-I. s.s. Arratoon Apear arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta on Friday morning and will sail for the same port via Japan today at daylight.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is due here today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Ningpo today.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera was due to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiso Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of July 18, will leave Saigon for Haiphong, Hongkong & Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday, August 31.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Elpenor may be expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York via Suez on August 25.

The Blune Funnel s.s. Knight Companion may be expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York via Panama on August 26.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The B.I. s.s. Gablonz left Hongkong for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Monday and is due here tomorrow afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Hamilton left Hongkong at ten o'clock Monday morning and is due in Shanghai on Friday at daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagova will leave Kobe for Shanghai on August 27.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arived at Yokohama on Monday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The U.S.S. Albany left Shanghai for Manila on Monday evening.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Jason, from New York, left Vladivostok for Shanghai last Saturday and is due here tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax, from New York via Suez, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaining for Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Shadgett, Mr. and Mrs. Godby, Misses Gee, Godby, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Symons.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru and Kasuga Maru for Japan: Mr. H. Hall

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$613½
Chartered	$80 (X)
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$135
North China	$220
Union of Canton	Hk. 200 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 230 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$23½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref	
"Shell"	100/-
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 38½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$67 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 97 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 99 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	$46
China Land	$100
Shanghai Land	$100
Weihaiwei Land	$10.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$15.
China Realty (ord.)	$6.
China Realty (pref.)	$50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 100 B.
E-wo Pref	$50 B.
Laou-kung-mow	$100
Oriental	$100
Shanghai Cotton	$100
Kungyik	Tls. 20
Yangtszepoo	$20 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	$40.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	$20
China Sugar	Tls. 15
Green Island	$97½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 10 B.
Major Bros	$15.
Shanghai Sumatra	$10. 10½
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$171 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Jno. Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Lourie	$2
Watson	$7.40 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	$8. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chemor United	Tls .85
Chempedak	$7½
Cheng	Tls. 1.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5
	Tls. 13

[redacted]

Telephone No. Central 3

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Aug. 25
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Aug. 25
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 22

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia ..Aug. 22
From France
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....Aug. 21

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45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, August 20th—Snndry Sound and Damaged Cargo, Etc.

THURSDAY, August 21.—Household Furniture, Etc., at Salesroom 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 23rd.—Wines and Provisions at Salesroom 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, August 29th. —At 408 Avenue Joffre, **Superior Household Furniture,** at 10 a.m.

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CHINA WILL PRESS ITS DEMANDS, SAYS C. C. WU

Peace Delegate Declares In New York Government Will Insist Shantung's Return

WANTS RIGHTS RESTORED

Thinks Treaty Of 1915 Should Be Abrogated—Sees Expansion Of Trade With America

New York, July 19.—C. C. Wu, one of the delegates of China at the Peace Conference and a son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to Washington, in an interview yesterday indicated what would be the advice of the Chinese delegates to their Government with respect to Shantung and the treaties with Japan which followed on the twenty-one demands. Mr. Wu will leave for China at the earliest opportunity.

"With respect to Shantung," he said, "our advice to the Government and the people of China will be to maintain their attitude of protest against the decision of the Peace Conference which refused to give back Shantung to China. Not only did the decision go against us, but when the delegates wanted to sign under reservations they refused to permit even that.

"As for the twenty-one demands, we shall advise that they be taken up with the League of Nations, and we shall suggest that China continue before the League of Nations the work begun at Paris."

Mr. Wu said he did not want to give the impression of criticising Japan. "Japan and China are neighbors and are placed there by nature," he declared. "We cannot move away as you move a house. But we do want to be free from aggression on the part of any and every body, whether our neighbors or not.

"Japan has had some rather imperialistic Governments. I say this not on my own authority, but I am quoting what the Japanese themselves admit. Under these imperialistic Governments China has been the principal one to suffer. If what Japan has done in the past is any gauge of what it is going to do in the future, there is plenty of ground for the apprehension of the Chinese people.

"We only hope that those in power in Japan will bring about a radical change of policy from that of their previous Governments. We are not against the Japanese people. We are simply against the Japanese policy as it has hitherto been shown in dealings with China. We are not prejudiced against Japan. To quote an instance: in the Russo-Japanese War the entire sympathy of the Chinese was with the Japanese. There is not a bit of doubt about that."

North And South China

Asked as to what effect the negotiations at Paris would have on the difficulties between North and South China, Mr. Wu said: "Since the diplomatic defeat at Paris there has been a general desire on both sides to come together as quickly as possible without a violation of their principles. Having gotten together, the task will be to put an efficient Government at the helm and to reorganise the country."

Mr. Wu expressed himself as confident that the treaty of the Allies with Austria would be submitted to the Chinese delegates for their signature, and that in this event the delegates would sign, thus placing China in the League of Nations. The Austrian treaty will, of course, contain no references to Shantung, and the Chinese delegates will be free to sign it without any stipulations, and Mr. Wu said they would do so.

"China asked the impartial tribunal of the world assembled at Paris to declare null and void the treaties made between Japan and China following the submission of the twenty-one demands of Japan," continued Mr. Wu. "The Peace Conference having failed to do this, China will remain firm and consistent in her policy on the treaties and the disposition of Shantung.

"The Chinese Government contends that Japan has no right to keep Kiaochow, that Japan's declaration of war on the Central Powers in August, 1917, abrogated all existing treaties between China and the former German Government. The Chinese Government also contends that China is the only country which has the right to claim back all interests and privileges conceded to the former German Government. The fact that Japan captured Kiaochow from the Germans does not give Japan the right of succession over the interests and privileges enjoyed by the Germans since 1898, because China signed the lease with no other power except Germany. Since peace has been declared there is apparently no excuse for Japan's military occupancy of Kiaochow or of any other territory in Shantung Province.

"China demands the nullification of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915 on three grounds: First, because they were made under duress; second, because they destroy the independence of China, and third, because they cannot be enforced without menacing the peace of the world. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Budapest were annulled because they were made under duress. The Chinese people want to manage their own affairs, as they have done for thousands of years. The recognition of the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 is a sanction of imperialism and will be sure to result in further conflicts among the nations having interests in the Far East, again setting the world on fire. For how can there be permanent peace when 400,000,000 inhabitants of China are arrayed against injustice?"

Tells Of German Rights In China

Mr. Wu explained that Japan falls heir to Germany's rights in China not only through the decision of the Peace Conference, but also through Article 1 of the treaty of 1915, by which China, to avoid war with Japan, gave full assent to "all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government concerning the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses with regard to the Province of Shantung."

Asked for his view on the future of trade between China on one hand and the United States and Europe, Mr. Wu said: "China is probably the greatest market in the world. At the same time she is perhaps also the greatest producing area of the world as regards raw materials. With the destruction brought about by the war the world will need raw materials. When the countries again get their industries in shape they will want an outlet for their finished products. In both respects China will be of supreme utility both to Europe and to America. It does not take much foresight to predict a great boom in trade between China and the United States and Europe."

Amusements

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LAST TWO NIGHTS

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

OF THE

"PRIZE PACKETS"

TONIGHT !

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Showing on August 21st

"THE VICTORIA CROSS"

SHOWING

at the

Victoria Theatre

on

August 20th and 21st

MARGARET ILLINGTON

In An Elaborate Picturization

of

BASIL KING'S

CELEBRATED NOVEL

"THE INNER SHRINE"

A Paramount Picture

On Friday, August 22nd

HOUSE PETERS

in

"AS MEN LOVE"

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Wednesday and Thursday, 20th and 21st August

The Master-Serial

"The Lightning Raider"

13th Episode

Also showing

W. D. Griffith's Comedy-Drama

"SISTER OF SIX"

Starring Bessie Love. A very amusing and entertaining picture.

Five Parts.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE TONIGHT August 20th

Pathe Presents

GLADYS LESLIE

in

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When you see the cast on the synopsis you will feel assured of a real good Pathe Play

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LONESOME LUKE IN "AN OZARK ROMANCE"
LONESOME LUKE

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Thursday next ENDA MAY

in

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A Good Plot—A Good Star—A Good Cast.

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AT

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THE RESORT OF THE ELITE

Wednesday, August 20th

At 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

NEW PROGRAMME

A Veritable Tornado of Wonders

A VERY VESUVIUS OF BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS

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The First Appearance of The

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NEW STARS, NEW ACTS, NEW ATTRACTIONS

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MABEL NORMAND in "MICKEY"
MABEL NORMAND "MICKEY"

7 Reels of Adventure—Romance Humour———Pathos 7

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